OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,438—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
* HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Bason	30th "
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.I. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
				1889.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888.
R. RUBATTINO	6,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 340 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In cases of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 27th October, 1888.
SURA	" 17th Nov. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sawsoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 9 O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 901 tons, Captain Dettfson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhowanugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a. m., on 21st October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th October, at 10 a.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE.
CRESOLE

IS the Antidote for this pest.
A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.
If the Verandahs and surroundings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being
A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.
In bottles
As. 6, 12, and Re 1-2 each. In 1 gallon tins, Rs. 4; and 5 gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
Only procurable at
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb.	each	1 12
" Speed's East Indian	"	0 13
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs.	"	0 10
" Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins	"	0 10
BAKING POWDER. Borwick's 1s. bottles	"	0 13
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin.		1 4
" " " 4 "		2 4
" " MUTTON 2 oz. tin, 1-8; 4 oz. tin		2 8
" " CHICKEN 2 oz. tin, 1-12; 4 "		3 4
" CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1 8
" MUTTON BROTH	"	2 4
" CHICKEN BROTH	"	3 8
COCOA, EPPS'	per 1 lb. tin	1 0
" Treacher's Soluble Dietetic	1 "	0 15
" Van Houten's	½ "	1 9
COCOATINA, Schweitzer's	tin 0-12 &	1 8
COCOA NIBS	1lb. tin	1 8
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin		0 10
" " Kingsford Oswego, per packet		0 8
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.		0 5
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, per oz.		0 6
" Blanc Mange Powder " box		0 8
" Custard Powder " "		0 6
" Ginger Beer Powder " "		0 6
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT, prepared per tin		0 10
GROUND RICE, 1lb. tin	"	0 10
HARD'S FOOD, in packets	per pkt	0 12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt		0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0 10
LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT	2 oz. jar	1 2
" "	4 "	2 0
MACCARONI, 2lb. tin	per tin	1 8
MILK CONDENSED (Milkmaid Brand)	"	0 7
" " Nestle's	"	0 7
UNSWEETENED MILK	"	0 8
MELLING'S FOOD, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15; per doz		10 4
" " " and Invalid's per bottle 1-10; per doz		17 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per tin	1 2
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2lb.		0 10
PEA FLOUR, 1 lb. tin	per tin	0 9
PEARL BARLEY, 2 lb. tin	"	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, Biscuits and Food	"	2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	"	2 4
" RUSKS	"	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles	"	0 9
SPLIT PEAS, 4 lb. tins	"	0 14
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2lb. tins	each	0 11
VERMICELLI, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	"	1 6
YEAST POWDER, Yeatman's	"	0 10
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE	per bot	3 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.
Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
NAIL BRUSHES
OF BEST MANUFACTURE.

Bone Back	From Re. 1 to Rs.	3 0
Wood Back	" As. 12 to "	1 12
Wood Back Fibre Nail Brushes	"	0 8

NAIL SCISSORS, &c.

Best quality	Re. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
Ivory Nail Trimmers	each	0 8
Steel " "	"	0 12

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

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A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Seasickness, the only food patients can bear.
Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.
Per jar. Re. 1-12.
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
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TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY
IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
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The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
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TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY
This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt. It is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY
The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
Rs. 37 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN
The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
Rs. 18 per dozen.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
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BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

THORPE AND CO.
NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18 8
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ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13 8
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ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14 8

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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14 8

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BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.
Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.
We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.
WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
Self-measurement Forms forwarded on Application.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BREECHES, AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.
PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.
Four ounce Jars. Rs. 3.
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.
FOR improving the tone of the system and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.
Especially beneficial during the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.
Per Bottle, Re. 2-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.
SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.
Two ounce Jars. Re. 1-4
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.
Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO'S.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
MANUFACTURED expressly of the best quality for us. *If allowed to dry after use,* they will last until worn out by friction.

Best Bristle Brushes, for Adults	0 12
Best Bristle Brushes, for children	0 8
Soft Brushes of Badger's Hair	1 0
Plate Brushes	1 0
The Holdfast Toot Brush	0 12
Tooth-Cleansing Canes, per packet of 1 doz.	1 0
Tooth Brushes Cases for travelling	0 8
Tooth Picks, Best French, per bundle	0 4

KEMP AND Co., Limited.
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES!
TO LIVERPOOL.

MACIVER'S new and favourite S.S. "LYCIA," 3,000 Tons. Commander B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., sailing about 25th inst. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. BAGGAGE space liberal. FARES extremely low. Apply to.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.
A CONCERT,
ON BEHALF OF THE BAZAAR FUNDS,
WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING,
AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Song ..... The Man-of-War ... Mr. T. W. Lamb.
Song ..... True till Death ..... Miss E. Murray.
(GATTI.)
Pianoforte Duet { The Race Course Gallop } The Misses Yardley.
Song ..... All in All ..... Mr. R. Chisholm.
(COWEN.)
Solo ..... Shipwrecked ..... Mr. Thelenberg.
S. ADAMS.)

PART II.
Song ..... { The Wreck of the Hesperus } Mr. T. W. Lamb.
Song ..... White Daisy ..... Mr. R. Chisholm.
(MOLLOY.)
Pianoforte Duet ... Chilperic ..... The Misses Yardley.
Song ..... Golde Love ..... Miss E. Murray.
(WELLINGS.)
Solo ..... { For One Sweet Smile } Mr. Thelenberg.
(C. CAMPBELL.)

ADMISSION, RS. 1 AND AS. 8.

NOTICE.

WE have OPENED A BRANCH of our Calcutta House, at 47, Forbes Street, Fort, and AUTHORISED Mr. ARTHUR MARSDEN, to SIGN our firm, per procuration.

SALLUGRAM KHUNNAH & Co.
Calcutta, 13th October, 1888.

TO TIMBER AND FIREWOOD MERCHANTS.
RAJPIPLA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for the SUPPLY of TIMBER, BAMBOOS, and FIREWOOD to the value of several lakhs of rupees during the approaching season. The material will be delivered at depots situated either on the Nerbudda or within short distance by easy cart-tracks of the B. B. and C. I. at Ankleshwar.

For further information apply to the Forest Officer, Nandod, Rewa Kanths.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator of the Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 11th Oct., 1888.

POONA RACES—1888.

THE SETTLING DAY for Losers Advertised for 13th October, having been ignored by the majority of Losers, it is hoped that unless all claims are paid to the Assistant Secretary, 4, Main Street, Poona, on or before THURSDAY, 18th instant, Rule 34 will be strictly enforced.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 13th October, 1888.

NEUBERG'S
(CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000 Rs. 30 per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS..... „ „ 35 „ „ 4-0
ROYALS ..... „ „ 40 „ „ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, October 15th, 1888, until further notice the DOWN MIXED TRAIN booked to LEAVE MIRAJ, at 10-55 p.m., and ARRIVE at POONA, at 12 noon, will run as under :—

Miraj	Dep	2 0 p.m.
Sangli	„	2 29 „
Karad	„	5 43 „
Koregaon	„	8 32 „
Satara Road	„	9 11 „
Wathar	„	10 15 „
Jejuri	„	1 14 a.m.
Poona	Arr.	3 5) „

For intermediate timing see notices at stations.

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
For Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 11th October, 1888.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1888-89 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
થાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd October to the 2nd November, 1888, both days inclusive.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, QUI POLITICAL CANTAB. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 ; Postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of SILK GOODS, VELVET, BRASS POTS, WOOD, CARPETS, TENTS, &c. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of brass pots, Box, wood pieces, &c.

Also by order of the concerned, consisting of embroidered flowered and plain velvet, satin, silk gauze, changeable color, brocade, Puggery scarves, Lady's slippers, Buckles, cots, Tent, Electric Battery, meat safe, wooden models, Persian carpets, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 15, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of unserviceable and serviceable stores, consisting of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, blue French twills, loric, brown canvas, garment, tunics, trowsers, pattern clothing, &c., Havresack's water-proof capes with hoods, cloaks, great coats, capes, helmets, helmet-ornaments, boots, sewing machines, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fitzroy Lodge," Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle, billiard table, with balls, a sweet-toned musical box, a first-rate Wheeler and and Wilson sewing machine, handsome 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany harmonium by Alexander, first-rate English clocks by MacCabe and Newton, striking hours and half hours, one very strongly made cellaret, valuable books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of J. M. DEGA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kirby & Co., Contractors and Engineers, Wet Dock Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, behind Cameo Jaffer Suleman's Musaferkhana, the undermentioned tools and plants :—

1 Fairlie's patent engine, 6 wheel, coupled by R. and M., Hawtuorn, cylinder 1", stroke 20", pressure 140 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by R. and M. Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by Dubbs and Co., cylinder 13", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 4 ton derrick crane, by Henderson Iron Work only.
1 3 ton travelling crane, by Smith.
2 4 „ each „ „ „ Cameron.
2 „ „ „ „ „ „
1 15 „ overhead travelling crane winch, with traversing gear for goliath complete.
1 set 6" rope block.
2 pairs 4-ton Weston's patent chain block.
1 B size Priestman's dredger, with special grab for hard material and bucket grab complete.
1 3" Cornish rock drill, Holman's patent.
2 double flour mills, complete, by Ruston Proctor & Co ; stones 4ft. diameter, with 2 spare stones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under Instructions from Messrs. MURAGLIA & Co. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sedows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria terminus, Boree Bunder, On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 15, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 „ „ duckies.
5 cases prints.
2 „ mellon shawls.
2 „ white duckies,
5 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ „ muslin.
12 rolls leather beltings, 2½ inches.
48 doz. roller skins, No. 1.
48 „ „ „ No. 2.
36 silk umbrellas.
66 doz. Grey stockings, 8, 8½ and 9 inches.

A quantity of gold jewellery consisting of necklet, lockets, brooches, ruby rings, gold and silver watches, &c.
1,000 tin can sheets damaged by sea water.
1 small iron safe and 1 copying press.
1 English-made saddle.

On account of the concerned—
R-I 1562-1601 10 cases alizarine of 20 per cent.

On account of the concerned—
32 pieces Swiss embroidered fine net.

By order of Mr. Esoofally Abdool Hoosein and on account at the risk of Mr. William Grossman—
2 25-35—2 bales hessian 45 inches 9 oz.

On account of the concerned—
4 bales hazelnut and almond.
2 boxes each 6 Italian cheese.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau, with a strong chesnut horse and harness.
1 strong second-hand broughham.
1 „ light mail-phaeton,
1 light dog cart,
1 strong office shigram,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BAR AND ROD IRON BOLTS AND NUTS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of bar and rod iron bolts and nuts, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

SALE OF SHARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar by order of the mortgagee Mr. Hurrypursad Sunkookram, and on account and at the risk of the mort agor Lalje Vusso jee—

27 shares in the Jeoraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
9 shares in the Manoorjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
8 shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
1 share in the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A BOAT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

A carved built, teakwood boat, 20' 6" by 7' 3" beam by 3' deep, draws 2' 3" water aft and 2' forward, lateen-rigged with sails and tackle complete, anchor and 4 oars with brass rowlocks, comfortable cushioned seats aft, with polished teak rails round, and provided with an awning, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropoli's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carriages, horses, saddlery, &c., the property of J. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th October, 1888.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

NOTICE.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

FOR SALE.—Jubbulpore Single Pole, Swiss Cottage, Cabul Pattern Swiss Cottage, Shamianas 16' and 14', Servants' Pal, &c., &c., in very good order. Also Saddlery and Furniture, belonging to an Officer. To be seen in Bombay. Also for hire, Single Pole and Hill Tents, &c., &c. Apply

JAMSERJEE BYRAMJEE & SONS,
Merchants, Thana.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Teak Timber in logs of United Kingdom or First Class Indian quality, sound, square, free from Shakes, Wanes, and Knots, 1,000 tons, to be not less than 11 inch, siding by 18 feet long or upwards. The balance 500 tons, not less than 16 inch siding by 25 feet long or upwards. The Tender to state the rate per ton of 50 c.ft. delivered into trucks at Kurrachee. The rate to include all Municipal or Port duties. The Timber must be delivered not later than the 31st January, 1889, both classes of Timber to be quoted for separately.

The latest date of receipt of Tender will be the 15th November, 1888.

Specification and Form of Tender can be received from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

All covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Assistant Director North-Western Railway, Karachi, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. BRERETON,
Karachi, 8th October, 1888. Assistant Director.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdass as an *ex-officio* Director.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1888-89, and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To consider the advisability of extending the mill as recommended by the Directors in their report, and if approved, to pass such resolution or resolutions in connection therewith.

By order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th October, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 20th October, 1888, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October next, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste and Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months commencing, 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1888.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Vertal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Compound, pah, Rs. 25 per month, including horsekeeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. The usual commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED. BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	22	8
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0
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CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8 0
St. Julien	16	0	9 0
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per ½ doz. pints.
Lagoss Cliquot Extra	Rs. 24	0 13 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 22	0 12 0
Marion Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 21	0 11 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 20	0 11 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 20	0 11 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. Pasmore & Co., Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Leubsheimer	Rs. 12	0	6 0
Dutzheimer	„ 14	0	8 0
Niersteiner	„ 16	0	9 0
Johannisberger	„ 18	0	10 0
Steinwein	„ 20	0	11 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	0	11 0
Hochheimer Berg	„ 22	0	12 0
Rudesheimer	„ 24	0	13 0
Assmannshauser	„ 26	0	14 0
Johannisberger	„ 28	0	15 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 20	0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22	0	—
Superior „ „	„ 24	0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 28	0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 32	0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & U. Balabaud, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 10	0	5 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 12	0	6 0
Medoc	„ 14	0	8 0
Do. Superior	„ 16	0	9 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18	0	10 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	0	11 0
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 22	0	12 0
Chateau La Rose	„ 24	0	13 0

From Mumm & Hild.

Haut Canon	Rs. 16	0	9 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 18	0	10 0

From A. Bouteiller, Macau Medoc.

Cru de Barruye	Rs. 20	0	11 0

From Franz Schevaen.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14	0	8 0

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 16	0	9 0
Med Star	„ 18	0	10 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20	0	11 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 22	0	12 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 24	0	13 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose "*"	Rs. 16	0	9 0
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 18	0	10 0
J. Dupuy & Co.'s "Brandy	„ 20	0	11 0
A. Dubignon Fils & Co.	„ 22	0	12 0
Cognac, good smoke, fine cognac	„ 24	0	13 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 28	0	15 0
Charles Lorvoisier, very old Brandy	„ 32	0	17 0

WHISKY.

Chiselle Blend Whisky "*"	Rs. 16	0	9 0
Caledonia Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18	0	10 0
James Aisslie & Co.'s Old Blended	„ 20	0	11 0
Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25	0	14 0

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6	0	—
Hope & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Concert, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta. On the 13th:—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Aden; I. M. S. Lawrence, Busreh; and Lycia (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Worsley Hall (s), from Cardiff; Hindoo (s), Mandvie; and Tuna (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—H. M. S. Euphrates, for Portsmouth; Busheer (s), Marmagoa; Virginia (s), Busreh; Arara (s), Calcutta; and Clan Monroe (s), London. Yesterday:—Wardha (s), for Calcutta; Elektra (s), China; and Pemba (s), Karachi and Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lycia entered, and the s.s. Labyrdonnais left, the dock on Saturday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Indrani entered the dock on Saturday last.

MR. DATTATRAYA BALVANTRAO CHITNIS.—Mr. Dattatraya Balvantrao Chitnis, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, passed his examination last week, and was on Saturday sworn and admitted a solicitor.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—During the High Court vacation, which commences to-day, Mr. Justice Scott will dispose of emergent chambers business on the Original Side, and then sit in the Insolvency Court, on the 17th inst. and the 7th prox.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—While an old Hindoo woman, named Dhondee, aged about 70 years, on Friday last, was washing clothes at the Sankli Tank, Byculla, her foot slipped, and she fell in. A policeman, who witnessed the occurrence, jumped into the tank and rescued her.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Messrs. Barton, (capt.), Graham, Cobbold, Lawrence, and Weschc *vs.* White—Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), Capt. Hodgkinson, Messrs. Dixon, Prevost, Venables and Collingwood. Play to commence at 4-45 p.m.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Inspector Guider, on Saturday, placed Oodiram Doulatram, a Purdasi, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on a charge of attempting to break into a house. The accused was, it appears, seen getting into a shop through a window by a ramosi, provided with burglars tools, and was arrested. His Worship sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu lad, aged about ten years, named Dyall Bhanjee, was accidentally knock d down by a carriage on Friday last, while passing along the public road near 1st Bhoiwada Street. The lad, being seriously injured about the head, was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

March	Don't Forget Me Darling...Scott.
Overture	...Silvana .....Weber.
Waltz	.....Estudiantina.....Waldteufel.
Aria	.....Crown Diamonds .....Auber.
Waltz	.....Brautlieder .....Gung'l.
Selection	...La Regina Di Golconda ...Donizetti.
Polka	.....Rouge Et Noir .....Coote.

FURIOUS DRIVING IN THE FORT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a summons against a coachman, named Govind, for rash and negligent driving. Mr. Roughton, it appeared, was being conveyed to his office in Tamarind Lane in his palki on Friday evening at about 5 o'clock, and as he was near his office the hamals, owing to a carriage blocking the way, had to turn somewhat into the middle of the lane; just then the accused, who was driving the carriage of his master, Mr. Anandrao Harishunker, book-keeper, Messrs. Framjee Sands and Company, came into the Lane at a furious pace. Seeing the imminent danger of a collision the men and the coachman of the stationary carriage shouted out to the accused to take care and stop. The man, however, did not heed the caution, and his carriage ran into Mr. Roughton's palki with a dreadful crash, Mr. Roughton himself narrowly escaping being impaled on one of the shafts of the carriage. The shaft went right through the side of the palanquin, bruised Mr. Roughton's left knee, and passed under his arm pit, injuring his left side. The palki was completely wrecked, and so furious was the pace at which the carriage was driven that the palki swung on the shaft and dropped by the hamals, one of whom was very much injured. Mr. Roughton extricated himself from his dangerous position as soon as he could. Under these circumstances he asked for a summons against the coachman which his Worship readily granted.

THEFTS.—Cooshia Peerajee was on Saturday charged by Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of copper and brass pots and dishes worth Rs. 3, the property of Gopi, woman, and two others. There were eight other charges of theft of property of the same description against the accused within the past month. The man, it seems, was in the habit of visiting the mills at the Mahim-Dadar sections during meal hours, and availed himself at every opportunity of stealing single brass pots and dishes when the owners were not on the alert. On Friday last he was arrested by the first complainant, Gopi woman, while in the act of walking off with her brass pot and a brass dish, and handed over to the police. The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Balloo Suntoo and Krishna Sheevun were on Saturday last brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with aiding and abetting each other in committing the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 70, of Bhima woman, a Hindoo widow, living in Grant Road, on the 3rd instant. On the date in question the two accused seduced her on the pretence of getting her employed at the Tapidass Mill, took her to the gate of the mill, and made her wait there, while the two accused went into the mill and returned in a short time, stating that the mill manager was not on the premises. They then caused her to purchase a work-box to be given as a present to the mill manager, after which they took her to a house at Chindee Bazaar, and there they persuaded her to take some eau-de-cologne, and when she became intoxicated the first accused removed the gold ornament from her neck and both the accused left the premises, securing the door from outside. Shortly after she came to her senses, and finding the door fastened from outside, called out for help, and was realeased. She then reported her loss to the police, and also related the circumstances under which she had been robbed. The police arrested the first prisoner, and about four days after the second prisoner was also arrested, and the ornament was subsequently recovered from a woman named Luximee with whom it had been left by the two accused. The two accused pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—This annual brochure is published by its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Muncherjee Hoshungjee Jagose, soon after the Parsee new year. The present number is for the year of Yezdijerd 1258, corresponding to the period embraced between the 17th September 1888 to 16th September 1889. It is chiefly interesting to the Parsee community, for whose information it is compiled by the publisher, embodying various facts and figures, the trustworthiness of which is undoubted. It gives a faithful register of the principal events of the past year, relating to Parsee charities, educational and religious endowments, and such other benefactions. The editor seems to have taken great pains to be accurate in having compiled tabular statements of births of Parsee children from authentic sources from 1865 to 1887. In the former year there were 597 and in the latter 1,315 births, which proves partly the double fact of there being an increase in population, and partly a more accurate system of registering births. During the same period, there were 104 marriages and 19 re-marriages in 1865, and 668 marriages and 8 re-marriages in 1887. One of the most interesting feature in these tabulated forms is that the respective ages of the contracting parties are given, and it throws a curious light on the then prevailing but now dying out custom of infant marriages. In glancing over the columns we notice that during the period under reference there were 20 girls and 3 boys, of ages below five years united in holy wedlock, and 412 girls and 75 boys both under ten years of age, married. In the same manner we observe that no Parsee woman seems to have been married whose age exceeded forty years, and only 11 females were "taken up" while between thirty and forty. The largest number of unions appear to have taken place when the parties were between twenty and twenty-five. A very instructive article on the Zoroastrian religion has been published in the present number, contributed by Ervad Dadabhoy Khurshedjee Dordi, a learned Parsee priest, whose concise and effective style of narrative of the precedences of that faith, the erudite philosophy of the prophet and other cognate subjects, have been adequately recognized in proper quarters. It is surmised that the said paper will be re-published in a book form for the use of schools established for Parsi children. Those who have read it bear testimony to the general fidelity of the narrative and its usefulness. The calendar is neatly printed in Guzerati at the Vartman Press, and no private or public library should be without a copy.

COLONEL TWEEDIE.—Many of our readers will be interested to learn that Colonel Tweedie, a former Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, is now residing at Ahmednugger. He has, we hear, a year's furlough, and proposes to make his appearance on the Turf as an owner of race horses, having brought some fine Arabs to India from Bagdad. Of course some people will place a political construction on his proximity to the Nizam's Capital, and already there are rumours afloat that he is at Nugger merely to await developments here.—*Deccan Times.*

THE JAMSETJI N. PETIT LIBRARY.

THE first annual report of the Committee of the above Library has just been issued. In it, the Committee says:—

"It is with feelings of deepest regret that the committee have to record in its very first report, which notices this liberal donation of its very enlightened and benevolent patron, his untimely and lamented death. By the death of this amiable, intelligent and very promising young gentleman, the institution has lost a most generous friend, and the committee a very valued colleague. He not only endowed the library with a handsome donation, but personally took an active interest in its welfare, and presented it with numerous local papers, periodicals, and books. The committee have forwarded to his worthy good father a letter of condolence, with a copy of the resolution passed by the committee lamenting with many kindred institutions in Bombay and in the Mofussil the untimely and lamented death of his only beloved son. The committee have to announce with melancholy pleasure that the worthy father and his family have endowed this institution with a further donation of Rs. 1,500, and have continued to send the local papers and periodicals, which the late Mr. Jamsetjee sent. The committee have resolved to place in the Library out of its funds a portrait of the beloved deceased patron.

The committee is now composed of the following members:—Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, President. Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastur Camdinna, Dr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Bharucha, Ardeshir Cursetjee Wadia, Munshy Faridoodin, Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper, Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Hormusjee Dadabhoy Dubash, honorary, treasurer, and Jamsetjee Sorabjee Cola, honorary, secretary.

The list of members on the roll when the library was first opened was 83, of which 17 were first class members, 46 second class members, and 20 third class members. There were on the 31st December 1887, life members 19, first class members paying Rs. 12 per annum, 11, second class members paying Rs. 6 per annum 18, third class members paying Rs. 4 per annum 15, in all 63.

Since the report was drafted the library has been augmented by 175 volumes, and it is a matter of a sincere congratulation that it has now the support and assistance of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, father of the late founder.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"NOT MUCH GOOD TASTE."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who wanted the tittle of 'Honorable" or "Worshipful" to be attached to the office of the elected President of that body, did not certainly show much good taste in making the suggestion. We are glad to see that the common sense and intelligence of such men as Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Sayani, the President of the Corporation, led them to oppose the proposal, which, we are surprised, was, of all people, made by an Englishman, Major Selby. There is not much in a name, and the members of the Bombay Corporation showed a surprising degree of weakness in proposing that the Government should be asked to comply with such an absurd request. We quite agree with Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta that the office of President of the Corporation carries enough dignity with it to be able to dispense with a title. The title-mania has been the bane of our country in these days. It has distinctly demoralised our society, and the less the mania is fostered, the better for India.

"A FARCE AT MAJOR SELBY'S EXPENSE."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* in an article under the above heading again reverts to the proposal of Major Selby, asking the Government to grant an honorific title to the President of the Corporation. The paper says:—After we had commented in our last issue on the ludicrous proposal of Major Selby, we are very glad to find that the whole press of Bombay has declared itself against it. Our English contemporaries have mercilessly ridiculed it, and the native papers have also expressed their disapprobation in the same manner. All this shows that the farce which Major Selby enacted at his own expense in the Corporation last week was calculated to lower the dignity and authority of that body. The objections that have been urged are so clear and forcible that it is inconceivable that the Government would pay any attention to the proposal. The appellation of "Worshipful" or "Honourable," as applied to a representative of the citizens, would be unbecoming, and would rather lower the dignity of the high office. We wish the Government inflict some castigation upon those Councillors who have voted in favour of begging the Government for honours, so that it might be brought home to their minds that empty titles will not enhance the importance of an office, whose best adornment is its very simplicity.

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN BOMBAY.

So the project of having a Zoological Garden in Bombay will, in all probability, have to be abandoned. It was started under the happiest auspices with a man of energy and resource like Mr. Phipson as its moving spirit, and with the ready subscriptions of some hundreds of natives and Europeans who enrolled themselves as life members of the proposed institution. But, alas! the ground on which it was to stand has been cut off from under its feet, and so the scheme, which was popular with all classes of the community, falls through. We were under the impression that Mr. Phipson had, on behalf of the Bombay Natural History Society, set the movement on foot after having obtained some sort of assurance from Government of the grant of a suitable site for the proposed zoo. The society applied for the marshy ground at the foot of Malabar Hill, near the Chowpattee sea-face, but the Government have refused to part with it. We wish they had given the reasons of their refusal. It is supposed that they expect to turn the land some day into a valuable building site; or perhaps, the mosquito plague, with which Malabar Hill is visited at present, has deterred them from allowing the establishment of an institution which may become a permanent and unfailing breeding-ground of these little pests. Whatever may be the reason, we are sorry that the scheme has to be relegated, so far as can be seen at present, to a dim and distant future.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE GOVERNOR AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—In a private letter addressed by Lord Reay to an Ahmedabad gentleman, an extract from which is published by a Karachi paper, his Excellency disclaims any blind or meaningless antipathy to the Congress, truly observing that, while not feeling himself bound to accept all that the Congress says, he feels bound to give his most careful consideration to all it puts forward, and draw from it every possible hint for the improvement of the administration. That is just the spirit in which a thoughtful and high-minded administrator would regard the Congress, and that is just the spirit in which we ourselves, who do not implicitly agree with all the doings of the Congress, have all along maintained that it should be regarded.

MR. FORBES, C.S., the 1st Assistant Resident, and Major Muir, attended at the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Secunderabad, last Saturday, to hear the objections of persons interested in the amended "list of residents eligible to serve as Jurors or Assessors." There were few who asked to be excused. One gentleman objected on the ground that he belonged to the "profession of physic," and another that he was over the age limited by law. A Cabinet-maker asked to be exempted, because he was a tradesman, and had a lot to do. A member of the local bar who advanced his objections on behalf of himself and the legal profession, urged that pleaders should be disqualified from serving, owing to any legal leanings they may have towards particular points of law. Mr. Forbes decided that as it was the practice in all district courts to have pleaders as jurors and assessors, he saw no reason to make an exception in the present case. It was the practice where there were High Courts not to have men of any legal training, but this was not a High Court.

FINE ART EXHIBITIONS.

MRS. EMMA J. LITTLEWOOD writes to the *Englishman* from Jamalpur:—

A Bombay paper recently pointed out that the annual Fine Art Exhibition, held at Poona, should properly be held in Bombay, and a cold weather Exhibition in that city has, I see, been decided on.

This strikes a keynote which will meet with a response in many minds on this side of India, and induces me to make the following remarks in the hope that it may lead to a threshing out of the subject, and that some one of light and leading may take it up in the view here represented.

The Simla Fine Art Exhibition was established 21 years ago, and its founders did good service, deserving our praise and gratitude. For then art was little cultivated in India, and was chiefly confined to the highest ranks of society—those who accompanied the Government, and those who could afford, in the double sense of time and money, to go yearly to the hills for the hot season.

Thus, no doubt, it came about that Simla was the place of Exhibition, and the foothold for painting; but in 21 years great changes have come about, and art is no longer in its incipiency. It seems to me the managers and patrons of the Society would best consult the interests of Fine Art by transferring the Exhibition to some more central and convenient place; and can it be doubted that that place is Calcutta, the capital of India, and the seat of Government?

The object of an Art Society is to foster art, and this is best done by making it as easy as possible for people to exhibit—by enabling as many as possible to see the pictures and other Art productions, and thus to cultivate taste and cause emulation.

Some of the objections to Simla as the place of Exhibition are—

1. Risk and expense owing to the mode of transit from Umballa.

2. That from the distance and inaccessibility fewer people exhibit, and fewer still see the exhibition, than would if it were nearer one of the large centres of European population.

3. That Simla has a constantly changing population, and the Committee, being only temporary, have not an abiding interest in it. For instance, of 22 members, President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Secretary, who composed and managed the Society in 1884, practically none remained in 1888. There are two names, but they are natives, and non resident at any time of the year.

4. For the reason given in the proceeding paragraph there is a want of push and enterprise, attested by the prospectuses, that of 1888, being a copy of 1880, and probably of the first one issued, if I could but get a copy. The only difference is in the donors; but there are the same prizes, the same subjects; no change, no advance.

How different it would be were the Exhibition held in Calcutta during the cold weather. None of the objections attached to Simla would apply.

It would be easy of access. There would be more exhibitors; and a large number of Europeans and well-to-do Natives would visit it, giving large returns in the shape of entrance fees which could be usefully expended in the encouragement of Art.

The Committee would be a permanent one, and might, therefore, be expected to take a greater interest; with increased receipts, the prizes could be increased, and other inducements offered.

The Exhibition would become better known, and more Natives would complete in the sections open to them.

An Industrial Art Section would become a reality, and not a mere empty name, as was the case at Simla, resulting in the abolition of the separate Secretaryship for Industrial Arts, which was once a feature of its prospectus. Probably more pictures would be sold, and last, but not least, trade would be assisted; for the Exhibition would form one of the cold weather attractions, and many Europeans from the mofussil would visit it; and possibly large firms like Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Messrs. Newman and Co., and others, who would benefit largely, and Natives of position would give prizes. There is no reason why, if transferred to Calcutta, the yearly Exhibition should not blossom into an Art Society with Members and Associates; why it should not become, in fact, the Academy of India.

HONOURS FOR BOMBAY.

IT is fortunate that the Government of Bombay is presided over by a peer of remarkable ability. For no more momentous question has been raised in India since the days of Lord Ripon than that which now agitates the capital of the Western Presidency. What is to be done about the Chief of the Bombay Municipality. Is he to be marked out for a special honorific distinction, and is he to have a chain or badge of honour to distinguish him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens? These are two questions separate and distinct. The former is for the Government to decide, the latter is a matter which is wholly within the cognizance of the Corporation. As to the former the public must wait for the utterance from on high with bated breath. There are many fountains of honour in India. As it is a hot and sometimes a very dry country, three sources at least are requisite, and Providence has supplied them. They are—the Queen (here also called the Empress), God bless her, the Viceroy, God bless him; and the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, God bless him too. For blessings are asked on behalf of all who have blessings to bestow, and who has more to give than the dispenser of titles of honour? Various suggestions have been made—some, we regret to say, in a ribald spirit—and we must wait to see whether we are to address the Chairman of the Bombay Corporation Right Honourable, Right Reverend, Rather Reverend, as, Honourable, Respectable as Knight Bachelor, C.I.E. or what not.

But the other question, as to the badge of honour, is one of a personal nature. It depends upon the resolution of the ratepayers through their representatives, and to what nobler aim could representation under "Lokil Siuff" be directed than the purchase of a handsome ornament to decorate the emblem of the majesty and importance of the President of the Corporation of Bombay, who speaks, we are told, as the representative of 800,000 fellow-citizens? Is it to be a chain? No. If there were no other reason for determining against a crown, there is the fact that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and we think that the gentleman who has made the proposal deserves credit for his discrimination in selecting a chain—a golden chain—the most potent fetter in the world. Graced with this ornament, the President will always feel that he carries on his shoulders not only the cares and dignities of his office, but so many thousand rupees subscribed by the poor of his metropolis voluntarily through their independent representatives. But what is the form which this chain should assume? The usual ornament, in cases of high dignitaries, of the Lord Chancellor and such like, is a chain with alternate double S. S. interchanged with a portcullis. But a portcullis has a signification in heraldry, which may make it inappropriate in the ornament of an Oriental magnate. The palm leaf is already appropriated to the Star of India, and the rose to that peculiar decoration of the Indian Empire which at a distance rather resembles bun. Why not assume a letter of the alphabet instead of the portcullis between the double M. S? Bombay is "Primus in Indis," and the letter "A" would at first sight seem the most appropriate, as the first letter of the alphabet. But there may be objections to this letter. Try "B." It stands for Bombay, and B. S. S. may be taken to represent the Boss of Bombay. We have the Ban of Croatia; why should we not have the Boss or the Bosh of Bombay? It sounds well, and the ear would soon be accustomed to the use of it. C. or D. with S. S. might suggest Cursetjee and Damitjee, but but they could only be appropriate when the President happened to be a Parsee. A string of pork sausages is sometimes shown as the emblem of Aldermanic distinction. But this would hardly be appropriate in the case of a Mohamedan Lord Mayor.—*Englishman.*

ACCORDING to the *Weser Zeitung*, the German military authorities have lately been trying the electric light with a view of testing its utility in siege operations. The night was very dark, and the marksmen were 400 metres from the target, the light being 200 metres behind the shooting party. Two experiments were made. The marksmen were first placed within the region of light so that their sights were well defined; under these conditions 90 per cent. of the shots struck the targets about the height of man's breast. The marksmen were then placed in the dark and told to fire on to the lit-up targets; the shooting proved somewhat inferior. The plant consisted of an 18 horse-power engine, and a dynamo placed on a cart. The projectors can be 200 metres away from the dynamo if circumstances require it. The apparatus is only intended to be used in attacking and defending fortified places.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director of State Railways, has renounced his proposed trip to America, the Secretary of State having telegraphed out his approval of the Railway Bill and advised a coming despatch. The legislation in this country which should follow its receipt could not be proceeded with in Colonel Conway-Gordon's absence.

THE KURRAM VALLEY MISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Kurram Mission, writing from Khariachi on the 1st October, says, that although it was arranged the Commissioner and Afghan representative were to meet daily from the 18th September, the Sirdar had only appeared to consult with Mr. Uday three times.

The chief object of the first meeting was to obtain lists of the claims of the Turis against the Jagis and *vice versa*; but, with the exception of an exchange of lists, nothing had been accomplished, and judging from the unbusinesslike mode of carrying on work by the Afghan Sirdar, it is not difficult to beleive that he has orders to prolong the Commission work, and to effect this object every paltry excuse is put forth with the hope of wearying the Indian Government.

Lieutenant Cookson and another officer of the Mission recently started on a shooting excursion, the arrangements for which were made through the Turi community. The party left Shabosan on the 23rd September, camping on the lower hills for the night, and intending to start the next day for their sport. After dinner a shot was fired into their camp, but fortunately no one was hit. The officers and two sepoys, who accompanied them, were only able to return the fire of the raiders when the flashes of the latter's guns showed their whereabouts.

Luckily there was a cave at the foot of a precipice that overlooked the camp, and in this the party took shelter; but scarcely had they done so when rocks and stones were thrown down at them. The raiders continued firing and throwing stones for about an hour, when without any apparent reason they ceased. One coolie was hit and died towards morning. The shikar party returned next day to camp. The Commissioner is doing all he can to discover who the raiders were.—*Pioneer.*

THE COOK AND THE DRESSMAKER.

In the Edmonton County-court, on the 20 ult., before Judge Abody, Selina Mitchell, of Gloucester-terrace, Tanner's-end, Edmonton, dressmaker, sued Miss Elisabeth Bester, of 162, Evering-road, Clapton, cook, for 12s 6d, for work done and materials supplied. There was a counter-claim for 14s, for damages done to materials provided. Plaintiff deposed that defendant brought plush for a dress bodice, which was properly made, and sent home to defendant, who approved the work, except that the bodice did not fit. The next day it was returned for alterations, and it was again sent home to the defendant, who then complained that there was a mark upon the plush. This, plaintiff asserted, was upon the material when it first came into her hands, and was caused through the plush being folded in a box. Plaintiff also stated that defendant wore a different pair of stays on the second occasion to those she wore when she first tried the bodice on, and that made a difference in the fit.—The Judge remarked that if that were so it was certainly wrong; because, according to a report of a recent meeting of the British Association, when there was a long discussion on the subject of stays, it was thought that even one pair of stays was too much; but he was not called upon to settle that point.—Defendant: I wish your honour to understand that in the first instance the bodice did not fit me at all. If produced now it would not fit.—Plaintiff: I say it does fit.—Defendant: I am sure it does not, and I certainly ought to know. (Laughter.)—Plaintiff: Well, your honour, you ought to know that she told me she wanted a very fussy dress, because she wished to attract a nice young man. (Roars of laughter.)—The Judge said the point was whether the article of dress fitted or not. Could not the defendant go into a private room at once and put it on?—Defendant said she was quite willing to put the dress on, so that the Judge should see her in it. She told the plaintiff that the dress was not at all suitable, and that she had spoiled the materials.—On the bodice being produced, the Judge observed, amidst laughter, that it was a very brilliant colour.—A witness was called by the plaintiff and corroborated her statement, adding that the defendant told her that she was highly delighted with the sleeves and the colour. (Laughter)—Defendant: I told her the bodice did not fit me, and that it could not be altered, so that plaintiff must be the loser.—The Judge said he supposed he ought to know something about dressmaking, seeing the number of cases relating to it that he had before him, but he really did not.—Defendant said the bodice did not fit her across the breast or at the waist, and that plaintiff had made it worse by taking it in.—The Judge (to defendant): Well, you had better go and try it on. (Laughter.) This is the worst of a case of this kind. It is like a breach of promise case, in that it always causes a lot of foolish fun. I do hope that if this good lady tries the dress on and comes into the court again nobody will laugh at her; but I must have it tried on.—Defendant said that nobody who saw the bodice on would give the plaintiff any work, as it did not meet by two inches.—The Judge: Well go into one of the rooms and put it on.—The High Bailiff: I will take her into my room. (Great laughter.)—The Judge: Is there any one in court who knows anything about dressmaking? (There was no reply.) No; there is nobody.—After a lapse of a minute or two defendant returned into court wearing the bodice. It did not meet in front by some inches.—Plaintiff said the defendant had placed some paper inside the bodice to make it appear too small, and that she (defendant) had on two flannel bodices for the same purpose. (Laughter.)—The Judge remarked that an extra flannel would not make the bodice too small to so great an extent as it appeared to be.—Plaintiff: But she wore different stays at the time it was fitted. (Laughter.)—The judge observed that the bodice did not fit at all, and added (addressing the plaintiff): Go and try if you can make it meet.—Plaintiff: She wont let me go near her. (Laughter.)—The judge (peremptorily): Go round at once.—Plaintiff declined to do so.—The Judge: Then let your witness go round.—The Witness: I don't understand it. (Laughter.)—Two friends of the defendans tried to get the bodice to meet, but could not do so, whereupon the judge said the dress did not fit, and that defendant was entitled to a verdict.—Plaintiff said that she believed the dress had been tampered with, because when it was first tried on it fitted beautifully—nothing could have been better.—The judge asked defendant if she had altered the dress, and she replied, "Not at all. I only tried to get into it, and I could burst it if I liked. (Laughter.) I have not out or altered it at all." Judgment was entered for defendant for both claim and counter-claim.

A GENTLEMAN, who stated that he had gone to England from New York to pursue art study in the National Gallery, attended before Mr. Biron, at Westminster Police Court, recently for advice, making the prefatory announcement that he had had a terrible fuss with his landlady on Friday night. Mr. Biron: Had what? Applicant: A terrible shindy. (Laughter.) Since I gave her notice to leave the premises—in Sloane Street—this woman has been annoying me in every way she possibly can. She ran against me in the hall, and when I, with some misgiving, asked her if my wife and I were going to have any dinner—the servant having received the meat about an hour and a half before—she worked herself into such a fearful temper that she almost spat in my face, in the vehemence of her language. She told me to talk to her servant, and stigmatised me as a low American. Mr. Biron: Why don't you leave such a landlady and her apartments? Applicant: I went there with some furniture, and I was foolish enough to tell her that she might have it and "take it out in the rent." Instead of that she is taking it out of me—(laughter)—and I could not take it away. I should be positively frightened to try. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Biron: It seems you have made a very ridiculous bargain. You find yourself in an exceedingly embarrassing position. Applicant: I do, indeed. You can have no conception of such a landlady. She threw a pair of scissors at me, lustily screamed murder, and then caught hold of the lappels of my coat to prevent my escape. Really a most absurd situation. (Laughter.) For the first time in life I feel positively frightened. Mr. Biron: Well, you have brought all this unpleasantness on yourself. Applicant: Yes, I have, but inadvertently. Mr. Biron: I will send Dengate, one of the warrant officers, to caution this woman while you are there. Applicant thanked his Worship, and expressed a hope that the caution would have a salutary result.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Virginia, 1,515 tons, Captain L Anderson, cleared for Busreh on Saturday, in ballast.

THE s.s. Arora, 2,601 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, cleared for Calcutta in ballast, last Saturday.

THE s.s. Clan Monroe, 1,436 tons, Captain C Jones, sailed for London on Saturday, laden with a general cargo.

THE British India steamer Wardha, 2,553 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, sailed for Calcutta on Saturday, laden with salt.

THE Coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Tudball and 535 deck passengers.

THE B I. S. N. steamer Pemba, Captain J Skinner, cleared on Saturday, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and Sergeon A C Thompson, and sixty-six deck, passengers.

THE B I. S. N. steamer Busheer, Captain A S Haunton, sailed for Marmagoa on Saturday, laden and with the following passengers:—Dr Pinkerton, for Kalbadevie, Mr and Mrs Hurst and Mr Brunswold, for Marmagoa; and about seventy deck, for Marmagoa, Vingorla, and Ratnagherry.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Elektra, Captain S Morse, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Bichler, for Hongkong; Messrs J N Tata, B B Bomanbara and J H Cama and four deck, for Singapore; Mr G A Mar instech and Mrs E L Bins, for Colombo.

THE s. s. Lycia, 2,102 tons, Captain R. Fletcher, from Glasgow and Liverpool, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Alexander, Mrs Birch, Miss Birch, Miss Bulfield, Captain Hughes, Miss James, Mr McGregor, Captain Mason, Mrs Mason, Lieut Newnham, Mrs Newnham, Miss O'Keefe, Captain Owen, Mrs Owen, 2 children and nurse, Mrs Quanbrough, Mr Robson, Mrs Robson, and child, Mrs South and child and Miss Macleod.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2222	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Shannon	2167	E. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rhea	1705	R. Campbell	E	E. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Monroe	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	N	E. Bates & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1574	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Hall	2311	Allen Buck	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ Knight of St. John	2289	J. Bevis	3	E. Nixon & Co.
„ Singapore	..	.....	6	F. Bomsel.
„ Elektra	2195	P. Morse	7	A. H. Lloyd & N. Co.
„ Manilla	2088	O. Cruciani	8	F. Bomsel.
„ Mecca	993	Macindyes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Virginia	1515	L. Anderson	10	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, Sept. 29.
13	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Aves	Aden.
	I. M. S. Lawrence	Paget	Busreh.
	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Glasgow, Oct. 4.
14	Worsley Hall (s)	Verrill	Cardiff, Sept. 29.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Oct. 13.
	Tuna (s)	Poole	Aden, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	H. M. S. Euphrates	Patterson	Portsmouth.
	Busheer (s)	Houston	Marmagoa.
	Virginia (s)	Anderson	Busreh.
	Arara (s)	Mackinlay	Calcutta.
	Clan Monroe (s)	Jones	London.
14	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta.
	Elektra (s)	Morse	China.
	Pemba (s)	Skinner	Karachi and Gulf.

The steamer Kohinur commenced to load for Calcutta and Coast on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
9	Africa s	Johnston	Singapore, Sept. 26.
	Karagola s	Gimblett	Rangoon, Oct. 1.
	Lanearlore s	Evans	Aden, Sept. 23.
	Queen o' England	Adam	Mauritius, Sept. 17.
	Natal	Soorgie	Natal, Aug. 17.
10	Landaura s	Clarke	Mauritius, Sept. 22.
	Dragoman s	Rose	Bombay, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Steamers Madura and Bhundara.
October 10.—Steamer President Arnold, Ship Seafarer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Clan Maclean s	.....	Galle.
12	Clan Mackenzie s	.....	London.
	Pekin s	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
10	Siros s	.....	Rangoon.
	Peshwa s	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Drummond s	.....	London.
11	Scindia s	.....	Negapatam.
	Clan Mackenzie s	.....	Coast.
	Nuriahan s	.....	Bombay.
13	Pekin s	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s,—300 cwts bone meal and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, C. C. Jamwalla; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s,—137 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 32 bales skins, and hides, M. J. Joomabhai and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, E. Ganji; 95 cwts gum, O. Esmail; 33 bales hides and skins, S. Molochhai; 24 bales hides, J. Padoo; 18 bales skins, C. Jooma and Co; 15 bales skins, H. E. Gool Md; 17 bales skins, H. Jamali; 40 bales hides, Ed. Bates and Co; 122 cwts gum, I Chupanlal; 90 cwts gum, E Datoo; 45 cwts gum, I Lalji; 29 bales skins, C. Esso and Co.

Clan Monroe s,—12 bales skins, D. Sassoon and Co; 63 cwts gum, J. Cassum; 19 cwts ivory, H. H. Adamji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eton s,—1,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s,—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beya Giza s,—7,500 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts gingelly seed, 4,500 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s,—300 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s,—130 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s,—13 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.
Kashgar s,—66 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co; 17 chests opiums, P. and O. Co.

HERE is a bitter cry from a reviewer who is exasperated at the long continuance of the silly season in the publishing trade:—"Have—or—been yet disposed of? If not, I should be glad to get them as a relief to the slow murder

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A HANDSOME TEAM OF BAY WALERS, Fine 8¼ open, broken into Single and Double Harness, for sale. Apply to Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THE price of Bar Silver remained unaltered at 43d. per oz. in London yesterday; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher at £67¼ for Fours, and £71¼ for Four-and-a-half per cents. To-day, however, there was a decline of ⅛d. in Silver, at 42⅞d. Consols were ⅛ lower yesterday at 97⅞, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower at 82½, and Exchange on London had declined two centimes say to Francs 25·38½. The market rates of Discount were ⅜ per cent. lower on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. down on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅜ and 3¾, respectively.

In General Produce, Wheat was firmer again, and London quotations show an advance of 6d. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive, *vid* the Canal, and to the same extent in Club No. 1; while Club No. 2 comes 9d. per quarter higher *vid* the Canal, and 6d. by the Cape route. The total Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 2,120,000 quarters, which makes 130,000 quarters more upon the water than there were a week ago. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firmer, and 3d. to 6d. higher for Calcutta Seed to arrive. Rapeseed was firm, and Calcutta Brown, to arrive, had advanced 1s. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats steady, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. The spot price of Mid.-Uplands remained unaltered at 5⅛d.; but in quotations for East Indian Cotton we note an advance of 1-16d in the three grades of Bengals quoted, and in "Good Fair" Tinnevelly. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for October-November and November-December, and 3-64d. up in all more distant positions. The market closed firm again this afternoon, the sales, both general and of Surats, having reached exactly the same figures as yesterday, while prices, both spot and arrival, were unchanged, all round.

The Manchester Market, which was dull on Thursday, was quiet yesterday; but prices show no change in any of the quotations wired.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter make the sales for the six days, at 50,000 bales, to have been 4,000 bales more than during the preceding week, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 22,000 bales greater, at 96,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 19,000 bales; but the deficiency compared with the two preceding years had become reduced to 160,000 bales, and 46,000 bales, respectively. The Stock of Surats, at 62,000 bales, was 3,000 bales less than on the previous Friday. The total visible supply had increased during the week by 150,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 11,000 bales less in sight; and it will be seen from the annexed comparative statement that the decrease in the total apparent supply had become some what greater as against the figures for last year, at 698,000 bales, while compared with 1885 the difference of 271,000 bales now shows is about what it stood at last Friday. Of East Indian Cotton there were 235,000 bales less in sight than at the same time last year, and 95,000 bales less than in 1886, these figures showing some increase since last week in the first case, and a small decrease in the second.

In New York yesterday there was a decline of ⅛ in spot Mid.-Uplands, at 9 11-16, and one point in January Futures at 9·61 cents, the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been heavier than in either of the preceding years, at 51,000 bales. To-day there was no further change in prices, and the Receipts were lighter at 37,000 bales, comparing with 40,000 bales last year and 35,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1883. The decrease in arrivals at the U. S. Ports since the new season opened has become larger since last Friday, taking the figures for 1887, but it has contracted as against the Receipts for 1886, the deficiency standing yesterday at 431,000 bales and 67,000 bales, respectively.

The publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau report last Wednesday produced little or no effect either at New York or in Liverpool. Though the condition of the crop had deteriorated to the extent of five per cent. since the last previous report, it was still estimated at more than two per cent. better than that of last year's crop, which, it will be remembered, had fallen off over 6 per cent. during the same period, and yet the ultimate outturn of that crop was 7,017,707 bales. Still with any prospect of considerable expansion of the trade in Piece-goods and Yarns, the figures which we give below might, perhaps, appear to favour operations for a rise in the staple until a good idea of the eventual result of the American crop, not to speak of our own, can be formed; but as far as India is concerned agricultural prospects on this side are decidedly against any improvement in demand for Manchester goods, and a bad harvest in England is not likely to lead to an extension of the home trade. Under present circumstances, therefore, Lancashire manufacturers appear to consider that with the price of Mid.-Uplands 5d. per lb. above what it was at this time last year, the level reached is quite high enough, and will meet any attempt to raise it by a curtailment of consumption.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	253,000	276,000	231,000
" exports to U. K.	74,000	67,000	89,000
" " Continent	32,000	71,000	43,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	719,000	1,183,000	816,000
" exports to U. K. " "	235,000	351,000	283,000
" " Cont. " "	107,000	210,000	112,000
" Stock in the Ports	404,000	518,000	444,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,183,000	1,873,500	1,451,000
" Surats	177,000	411,650	271,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	270,000	429,740	316,040
" London	10,000	39,000	22,000
American Afloat	110,000	229,000	180,000
East Indian "	15,000	25,000	25,000
	405,000	702,740	543,040
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅛d.	5⅛d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	3⅞ d.	3⅞d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1⅛d.	1 5-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has been decidedly quiet to-day. About 500 bales of old stuff have been taken, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 203; and a little Compta, at Rs. 176½ per candy. For Cotton of the new crop the feeling has been weak, and rates for contracts may be called Re. 1 lower all round. Beyond some business in contracts for next month's delivery of Bengals, at Rs. 177 for "Good," and Rs. 187 for "Fully Good," we hear of little passing.

WHEAT has been neglected, and in the absence of demand for export, the price of *Pessy* has given way one anna per cwt., and we now quote the two qualities of that description at Rs. 5-6-0 and Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt., respectively, in a quiet market. Other kinds are unaltered in value.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in brisk enquiry, especially *Linseed*, which has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt. A considerable business is reported, and the market closed firm, all round, but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	559 bales.
Wheat	22,823 cwt.
Linseed	3,398 "
Rapeseed	459 "
Gingelly	1,644 "

FREIGHTS are firm with more enquiry, but offers of tonnage are scarce. The Worsley Hall (s), for late October loading, has been taken by speculators at 27s. 6d. for one Continental port; and the Somerhill (s) has been fixed for picked ports at 26s. 3d., free of pockets, for November loading. Business has been done for Havre, this month's shipment, at 28s. 9d.; for Liverpool, December shipment, at 25s., and January, at 24s., per ton. Light freight for Liverpool (Myrabollams) has been taken as low as 20s. 6d. by an October steamer.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand were quoted at opening, with 1-32d. lower named for next year, and have been maintained all day in a quiet but steady market, from which enquiry for remittance has been absent, and in which a holiday feeling has been apparent. There has been one buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. for this year, and 1-32d. lower than February, at which latter rate we hear of a limited amount being placed. We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	1s. 4 13-32d. per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	1s. 4⅜d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	1s. 4½d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	1s. 4⅝d. "
Francs	176½	176 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, the cash price of Fours having been quoted at one time at 98 15-16; 98⅛, however, has been the general rate, with both accounts at 99, business having been done for the next month's settlement at the rate. 104 nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been little passing in this market to-day, and the only changes we have to note are a decline of Rs. 25 in Mahalukshmi Mill Shares; of Rs. 20 each in City of Bombay Manufacturing, and Empress; of Rs. 15 in James Greaves; and of Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit. Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 5 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

OLDHAM—October 6, at 1, Collingham Road, South Kensington, the wife of Robert A. Oldham, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEVALIBAI—October 14, at Cowasji Patel Tank, Devalibai, widow of the late Mr. Tuskoredas Atmaram, and mother-in-law of Mr. Vibhucoondas Atmaram. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—October 7 at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Regd. Sergeant-Major C. C. Clarke, 17th Lancers, of a son.
LAW—October 7, at 8 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of L. C. Law, of a daughter.
LEES—October 6, at Chuprah, Sarun, the wife of R. O. Lees, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter prematurely.
SETH—September 30, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. William Osmond Seth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DORAN—JEWELL—October 5, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. A. H. Rolfe, Chaplain, Alfred Herbert, second son of H. Doran Esq., Howrah, to Annie Louisa, third daughter of J. Jewell, Esq., Goosery.

DEATH.

YOUNG—October 8, at Ferozpore, of enteric fever, Lieutenant A. F. Young, East Lancashire Regiment. Aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

THE strangely malevolent estimate of the retiring Viceroy and his works which appeared the other day in the leading and least reasonable of the native papers in Bengal would claim the scantiest of notice were it not that an attempt is being made to pitch the opinion of the natives elsewhere in regard to Lord Dufferin in an almost similar key. Of the paper in question it may be necessary to say that it has not spoken fairly or dispassionately of a single act of the retiring Governor-General, and it must in part be for symmetry's sake that its final estimates of him are being written without generosity or judgment or good sense. We wonder if it is even yet too late to point out to the political school whose worst characteristics the paper in question embodies that there is such a thing as over-doing it, even in the condemnation of the wicked. Here we have a denunciation of the Viceroy which stops short of nothing in the whole range of political accusation. There is no need to take up in detail the charges that are made against him; it should be enough to ask if the public life of the British Empire is such a miserable sham that a nobleman whose career had been a long succession of failures would have been able for a quarter of a century to retain the places of prominence and honour and responsibility which have been confided to Lord Dufferin. Our statesmen at home are not fools; they are at least as good judges of character and political capacity as the half-fledged journalists who are trying to shape a public opinion in Bengal; and when a nobleman is entrusted in succession with the Governor-Generalship of Canada, the Embassies of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, a special Commission to Egypt, and finally with the Viceroyalty of India, the public will need something more than the rancorous deprecations of a studiously hostile journalism to believe that a man of such antecedents should be the incompetent, insincere, and entirely deceptive person that the Calcutta people are asked to believe him to be. These *à priori* considerations may be put first, as appealing to the English section of the community, whose judgments in such matters as this are not yet quite irrelevant, and who, with some knowledge of the principles on which the higher appointments of the Empire are made, will resent somewhat the imputation that at a serious moment in the history of India her Majesty was advised to nominate for the most responsible post in her gift an incompetent and untrustworthy statesman. The ill-informed effrontery of the criticism we are alluding to cannot well be allowed to pass in silence. An increasing number of the natives of India are learning to pronounce the phrases of English political life, but we are not sure that knowledge on these matters is more abounding to-day than ever it was, and there must be many students of the lower criticism who do not understand that for a statesman of the class that we are asked to believe Lord Dufferin to be there is absolutely no room in the Imperial system. He would have disappeared from view long years ago had he been the monument of incapacity and unreality that the malevolent imaginativeness of people who are pleased to consider themselves his enemies represent him to be.

Will the Bengali enemies of the Viceroy try to understand that in accusing him of every political vice within his reach they are much over-doing it, and are making themselves not a little ridiculous? It is part of their game to endeavour to convict Lord Dufferin of general misdemeanour by putting him in comparison with his predecessor. Well, the statesman who sent Lord Ripon to India also sent Lord Dufferin, and we have lately had from his lips an estimate of the merits of one and the other which certainly leaves Lord Dufferin at no disadvantage. As one of the chief failures of the retiring Viceroy is said to be "the frontier demarcation and the Afghan business," it may be well to recall the fact that this enterprize was resolved upon and even commenced before Lord Dufferin set foot in this country. The ease with which the Russians will be able to break down the frontier marks is not greater than it would have been had they been put up in the time of Lord Dufferin's predecessor. Lord Ripon, so far as we are aware, did not contemplate the erection of a Chinese wall along the Russo-Afghan frontier, so that the observation that Russia may at any moment step over the frontier is irrelevant and childish. The incident of Penjdeh has left behind it a legacy of taxation; but to hold Lord Dufferin personally responsible for that is characteristically unfair. The business has not cost India any more than it cost England, for within a week of the brush between the Afghans and Colonel Alikhanoff Mr. Gladstone obtained from Parliament a vote of eleven millions sterling—a proof that representative institutions are not quite such certain safeguards against lavish expenditure as some of us seem to think. Whether or not the precautions taken for the strengthening of the frontier have been excessive is a question open to discussion. Our own belief on that point has been expressed often enough and plainly enough to entitle us to bespeak a reasonable judgment of the acts of Lord Dufferin's administration in regard thereto. The important additions to the frontier fortifications and above all to the frontier roads and railways might, we have always held, have been in themselves deemed to be additions to the effective strength of the army, without resorting to the large numerical reinforcements which have made such considerable additions to the military budget. But the point is one fairly open to debate, and we certainly can find nothing in the new expenditure to give colour to the cock-sure opinion that the Viceroy has failed as a financier. If the new fortifications and the new works were necessary the extra expenditure is to be justified by the best of all reasons. There is one feature in the financial history of Lord Dufferin's administration which claimed something different from the foolish judgment that it is "a red hot engine of oppression, which is slowly but surely consuming the people." "The people" who contribute to the income tax number about 300,000, and if there is one thing that the returns put beyond doubt it is that the only classes who contribute to it in reasonable proportion to their incomes are the official classes and the Europeans. Whether it be an engine of oppression or not, the introduction of the income tax has removed privilege from the Indian financial system, and has brought within the taxable area a large array of incomes, and especially European incomes which otherwise would have contributed nothing to the new burdens which events have imposed upon the Indian Budget.

There is not a little malevolence in the spirit which could present to the world two such episodes as the income tax and the demarcation of the Afghan frontier as samples of folly and failure. There is no arguing against a criticism such as this, but we must not ignore it in any account that we may take of the various elements that go to make up public opinion in India. We do not know whether Sir William Hunter would count the feline asperity with which some of the Bengal politicians have turned upon a Viceroy who is at least generous and broad in his sympathies as one of the forces with which English statesmanship has to reckon in India. If, however, the solution of the problem of the day in India is to be found in rallying around the administration all the men of good will and good character and good sense who can add to its authority and its knowledge and its influence, we should say that until Bengal gives utterance to a worthier voice than that which finds expression in its newspapers it will be able to play no part in this great enterprise. The prating of loyalty to the sovereign which is a perfunctory item in some of the programmes of the day is an obvious hypocrisy when it comes from men who show a dishonest hatred for the statesman by whom the sovereign wields rule in India. A statesman who has shown absolutely no party preferences in India, and has been as impartial as the Empress herself, has been attacked with the virulence which partizanship usually reserves for the chief of an opposing faction, and in discreditable disregard of the rare substantive character which the very title of Viceroy imposes upon him. The absence of any provocation to this way of dealing with him is one of the peculiar features of this denunciatory criticism. No word has fallen from Lord Dufferin that has clashed with real native sentiment. The chivalrous courtesy of his demeanour in the face of all men has been the conspicuous characteristic of his public appearances and of his public utterances. He has disappointed some expectations only because they were conceived in folly. The men who are distinguishing themselves in these tirades of rancorous depreciation hoped that he would take sides in racial disputes which they themselves have done their best to provoke. He has known the obligations of his office too well to depart from an attitude of strict impartiality in the presence of these differences. His refusal to put down Mahomedan resistance to certain movements which a good many Mahomedans, at all events, do not like is costing him the good will of men who claim the full measure of English political liberty, while they show a ludicrous incapacity to understand so rudimentary a thing as liberty of discussion. In Bengal the antagonism to the Viceroy is, to an extent that it may be difficult to understand in some other parts of India, an expression of Hindu jealousy of the Mahomedans. There is, so far as we have ever been able to see, no foundation for the belief that Lord Dufferin has favoured that community at the expense of their neighbours. But it exists, and it has been the motive for some of the unworthiest denunciations that a public man was ever subjected to. One question arises out of the criticism we have before us which it may be worth while for the publicists of Bengal to turn over in their minds—the question whether these exhibitions of their wilful determination to pass misleading and vindictive judgment upon statesmen sent to India to represent the Crown before the people of this country will help them to obtain from the English Parliament—which after all knows much more of Lord Dufferin than it does of them—powers to carry on in the legislative arena the pranks which some of them are playing in the journalistic.

THE young German Emperor is determined that his visits to his neighbour potentates shall be such as to set the world talking. His visit to Rome is the most noteworthy of all, not more for the emphasis it has given to the cordial understanding that subsists between the two countries, than for the studied courtesy which he has shown to the Pope. Nothing could more eloquently testify to the fact that the Pope is a Power in Europe than the care which has been taken during this visit to arrange it in such a way that Papal susceptibilities should not be hurt. The delicate inquiries that were set afoot, mainly it was understood through the agency of the Foreign Office in Vienna, as to the view that the Vatican would take of a visit that might be interpreted as a formal recognition of the new order of things in Italy, cannot be understood except in the light of that fact. Between the German and Austrian Governments and the Holy See a perfect understanding prevails. Equally perfect, to the extent to which it exists, is the understanding between the two Empires and the Italian Government. It argues a great advance in the direction of conciliation when the Pope finds it consistent with his attitude of protest against the Monarchy to receive a guest of the King of Italy, even though that guest be the German Emperor. "The friends of our friends are our friends" may have little meaning in diplomacy; but here was an ostentatious proclamation of the fact that the Vatican could welcome a guest from the Quirinal. Whether it mean much or little, such an episode, whether as affecting the German Emperor or the King of Italy, would have been impossible five years ago. The incident, too, to give a denial to the report that was current lately that the pronounced friendship that Prince Bismarck had evinced for Signor Crispi would give pain at the Vatican. That friendship has been re-affirmed in a striking way by the decoration of the Italian Premier with the Order of the Black Eagle. The prominence that has been given to the army during the Emperor's visit to Rome will not escape remark in France, where also people will be disposed to observe on the Emperor William's reference to the conquest of Germany and Italian unity in battle that the French army played no insignificant part in making Italy a nation. It was not one of the happiest of speeches, in view of the reminders it must provoke from France, and of Austrian susceptibilities that have not yet quite disappeared. Meantime new opportunity has presented itself for keeping alive the antagonism between France and Italy. It is apparently one of the most trivial of questions that is in dispute, for probably not half a dozen Frenchmen nor as many Italians care whether the Italian schools in Tunis be inspected by French inspectors or not. The fact that so small a matter should be a cause of quarrel only shows how chronic the ill-feeling between the two Governments has become.

PERSIA as a field for Parsee emigration has gone out of estimation since the departure of the Shah's recent representative in Bombay for Washington. But if the Parsees will be guided by Dr. Pollen, the energetic Collector of Broach, they will find vast and promising fields in Africa for the exercise of their commercial energy and enterprise. At a meeting in Broach at the end of last week Dr. Pollen took occasion to express his regret at the present depression of trade in Western India, and to point to South Central Africa as the mercantile hope of the near future. Whether Western India, even when depressed, is more or less promising to traders than the new African lands which are being brought under development is a question that most people would ask before leaving Bombay for fresh fields and pastures new in that part of the world. But the Parsee wanders far, as far and in as uninviting places as the Banya and the Cutchee Memon and the Borah. Only the other day a case in the High Court showed that Parsee enterprise had broken ground at Tamatave in Madagascar. Dr. Pollen is sure that the enterprising Parsees of Broach and Bombay will take a prominent part in the development of the resources of the Dark Continent. His anticipation is the more interesting inasmuch as he claims that an uncle of his some twenty years ago first started the idea of a powerful chartered company for South Central Africa, working side by side with missionary and anti-slavery efforts along the line of the great central lakes. For the benefit of his auditory, the immediate purpose of whose assembling was the election of a delegate to the Parsee Matrimonial Court, Dr. Pollen sketched the outlines of the scheme, and showed how the Germans, guided by Prince Bismarck, had appreciated it and profited by it. Though the Germans had forestalled British action, there was still plenty of room for us. Dr. Pollen seems disposed to give a reading, entirely to British advantage, of the saying of a German publicist that when colonies are ripe they fall away as ripe fruit falls from the tree. Somehow, he remarked, colonies founded by foreign nations had an inevitable tendency to fall, sooner or later, into the hands of the British. In India the principle would find an abundance of illustrations; but there are not so many elsewhere, and Prince Bismarck would have something to say to anyone who suggested to him that his great colonization schemes would ultimately lead to so many additions to British territory. Dr. Pollen, however, seemed anxious to impart to the Parsees of Broach a determination to do something to revive the commercial fame of that once busy city. The revival cannot well be in Broach itself; perhaps it is expected to be on the African coasts and highways what the Greek colonies were in the Mediterranean and on the shores of Asia Minor. It is a wide and a far reaching vision, but we fear that Broach traders are somewhat too much under the so modest influences of that sadly decayed city to be able to do justice to it.

H. H. MIR ALI MURAD SOHRAB KHAN TALPUR, of Khairpur, Sind, and Raja Mohammed Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, of Mahomedabad, Sitapur district, Oudh, have subscribed Rs. 500 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and have been made Life Councillors of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

CEYLON seems to have attractions for the fair sex, as it is said by a local newspaper that thirty-one young ladies have been booked for the cold weather season, which is considered quite "phenomenal." This must be good news to bachelors in the cinnamon isle intending to commit matrimony. The same journal says:—"We remember the day when the arrival of even one young lady from 'home' was an event of quite extraordinary interest to Colombo residents; while visitors from the hills were occasionally seen in Colombo who had not looked on a country woman's face for five, seven, aye ten years! And all this not farther back than the early part of 'the sixties' before the railway superseded the coach to Kandy. Nowadays there is scarcely a planting district in the list (unless they be Monaragala, Nitre Cave, and Kumwita) without a fair (but as yet by no means sufficient) proportion of ladies."

IN the course of his cold-weather tour Colonel Lowis, Director General of Ordnance, will inspect the arsenals at Karachi, Quetta, and Madras, and the Ordnance establishments at Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bellary. His tour will end during the first week in January.

AN inquiry, originating in a petition to Government, has been going on for some days before the Magistrate of Bareilly into an alleged charge of accepting bribes brought against Mr. J. F. Fantaume, Deputy Collector. The charge has proved wholly devoid of foundation, the official in question not even being called upon for his defence.

THE District Court at Kandy has decided a novel case of outrage on modesty. The prisoner cut on a woman's head out of revenge as he was assessed by her husband certain damages committed by his cattle. A question was raised whether this act of the prisoner was an outrage on complainant's modesty, and it was contended that, as the prisoner took no indecent liberties with the complainant, he could not be convicted under section 354 of the Code. The Judge remarked that the Code does not explain or define what is meant by "outrage on modesty," and added that this offence, and the one in the following section have different degrees of offensiveness according to social differences, and that it was difficult to explain them. He thought the words, "outrage on modesty," have a wider signification than "indecent assault," and are intended to cover all indecent assaults with or any and every act done against the will of propriety or decency, and such as would cause a good chaste woman ashamed and disgusted. But the court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

ROME, Oct. 12.

The Emperor William paid a visit to-day to his Holiness the Pope, who received his Imperial Majesty, surrounded by the whole of the Papal Court, and seated him by his side. A private interview afterwards took place between the Emperor and the Pope, and his Majesty was then conducted through the Vatican galleries and Saint Peter's, and thence returned to the Quirinal.

Oct. 13.

A review of thirty-four thousand Italian troops took place to-day in the presence of the Emperor William, who closely inspected the force and warmly commended them for their appearance and the manner in which they had performed the numerous evolutions.

Signor Crispi has been decorated by his Imperial Majesty with the Order of the Black Eagle.

BANQUET AT THE QUIRINAL.

At a grand banquet given at the Quirinal last night, King Humbert proposed the health of the Emperor William in the warmest terms. The Emperor William, in reply, recalled the fact that both Italy and Germany had won their unity in battle, and it was with the utmost pleasure that he drank to King Humbert and his valiant Army.

Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck exchanged telegrams, dwelling upon the value of the friendship existing between the two countries.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

The *Temps* states that the Italian Consul in Tunis has ordered the teachers in the Italian schools to exclude the French inspectors.

Oct. 13.

The Russian Consul in Tunis supports the French authorities there in the question of the inspection of Italian schools by French inspectors.

SIR MOREL MACKENZIE.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

Dr. Bergmann has decided to prosecute Sir Morel Mackenzie for libelling him in his book.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Squad Trial Stakes were competed for this morning by five teams from British regiments, the Lancashire Fusiliers winning with 73 points. The next was the North Lancashire with 68. Eleven teams of Native Infantry competed for their match under the same designation, and the shooting of some of them was extraordinarily good. The 8th Bombay Infantry furnished the winning team with 105 hits out of 120 shots, commanded by Color-Havildar Shaik Boodum. The time they took to do the course was seven minutes fifteen seconds. The 9th Bombay Infantry ran them very close with 102 hits in eight minutes twenty seconds. Havildar Shaik Abdool Kadir commanded The 13th Bombay Infantry came next with ten hits less. The 1st Grenadiers was fourth with ninety-one. The Salvadore Gabriel Challenge Cup was won by the 9th Bombay Infantry with a score of 203 points, averaging 33·83 per man. The 8th and 17th Bombay Infantry tied for second place with 181 points. The 13th Bombay Infantry was fourth with 182. Eighteen teams competed. Taking into consideration the large number of teams that have entered from native regiments for the Wantage Competition, the Council have decided to increase the prizes for the native teams. The awards for them will now be as follows:—First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 30; fourth, Rs. 20. H. R. the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., again visited the ranges, and witnessed the Squad Trial Stakes, and were much pleased with the peformances of the several squads, the shooting of which being much superior to that of former years in this very popular competition. The competition for the Wanowrie Cup did not close to-day as intended, wing to members of the several teams being engaged in the Squad Trial Stakes. This macth will be completed later on. The weather is all that could be desired, with the exception of rather a choppy wind from the south-east during a portion of the day. Those who have attended these meetings in former years barely recognize the camp on this occasion, such a large amount of canvas being spread about. There are no less than five different camps, viz., one each for British Infantry Volunteers, Native Cavalry, and Infantry. Lastly, the officers' camp, which has been laid out and decorated under the supervision of the Camp Commandant, Major Babington Peile, 2nd Grenadiers (P. W. O.) A statement appeared in one of the local papers this morning to the effect that, in the competition for the Bombay Cup yesterday, two more teams had been permitted to enter after the match had begun. This was not the case, as such an irregularity could not possibly have been allowed. The shooting on Monday will be very interesting, as we have the Parvati Cup. The Southern India and Western India Rifle Associations' silver medals for natives to be shot for as well as the National Silver Medal Contest and the Volunteer Cup, which, by the way, is one of the biggest prizes of the meeting, given by the four Volunteer Corps of this Presidency for Europeans, together with the Wantage prize in the afternoon, when it is expected a band will be in attendance.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Speaking at Mahe, the Governor of Madras, replying to a toast in honour of the Queen, desired that his thanks be conveyed to the Governor of Pondicherry for the enthusiastic reception accorded him. His Excellency added that during the long service in the Foreign Office he had learnt to regard cordial relations between France and England as the best guarantee for peace. He would lose no opportunity during his tenure of office of Governorship to promote friendship between the Madras Government and the French establishments in India.

KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Later details, says the *Pioneer*, show that the fight at Tashkurgan, in which Ishak Khan was defeated, was unusually severe, considering that Afghans only were engaged.

The Amir admits to the loss of 500 killed and wounded, while among the rebels the casualties are said to number 1,600.

In the camp of Gholam Hyder, the Amir's General was plundered in the earlier stage of the battle, but he retrieved himself in the end.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The usual reports of the work done in the various administrative departments of the Government during the Viceroy's term of office are in active preparation, Lord Dufferin in this respect following the example set by his predecessors.

The special duty on which Sir D. M. Wallace has just been placed is concerned with the completion of this instructive record.

THE GWALIOR COUNCIL.

The Government of India at length resolved on the successor to the late Sir Ganpat Rao as President of the Council of Gwalior. The choice has fallen on Bapu Saheb Jadu, Senior Sirdar of the State, and grandfather of the young Maharaja Scindia. The mother of the Chief is Bapu Saheb's daughter, and is to be the Regent of Gwalior during the son's minority.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* correspondents with the force telegraph as follows:—

Kunhar, 12th October.—Said Alum, one of Hashim Ali Khan's prisoners, escaped and arrived here to-day with fetters on his legs. He reports that Hashim is now at Derbunner, near Khand, without followers, and that he deserted, and that three of his fellow-prisoners had nearly been poisoned. A large number of the enemy, with sixteen standards, are to be seen on the hills opposite. To-night it is thought by some that the Chagarzais and Hassanzais will probably come in when we have burnt Maidan to-morrow, 13th October. General Galbraith and the river column have occupied and destroyed Maidan and Palosi, it is believed, without serious opposition.

Kaim Galli, 12th October.—General Channer has proceeded with a small lightly equipped column of 200 Suffolk, 50 Pioneers, and 50 Khyberis to join hands with the river column. They move on from the Seri Spur to-day, and encamp to-night in the vicinity of Kunhar, whence a good road leads towards Kunhar, where General Galbraith's force now is. The remainder of the Seri column moves to Karun, whence they proceed to-morrow to destroy Sahai and Maira, returning to bivouac at Karun. There is no news of importance from No. 1 column. It is now bitterly cold on the ridge, and we had snow this afternoon. 100 Sussex, 100 of the 14th Shikhs, and 50 Khyberis proceeded to Panj Galli to communicate with the 4th column and for survey purposes; they also proceeded along the Aboo Spur. The Hassanzai and Akazai tribes seem cured of their disposition to prove stubborn. General Channer has effected a junction with the river column without opposition, and returns to-morrow. The 2nd Sikhs from the reserve column have been detached to reinforce the river column. Colonel Waterfield from Karun destroyed Sahai and Maira, and communicated with General Channer and the river column. An envoy from the Akazais has arrived in camp to treat for peace, but it is not yet known upon what terms they desire to treat, or whether the letters he brings are from influential and representative persons. Communication is being opened between the head-quarters camp and the first column on Chittabut. The Saiads of Tilli have made their submission. The cold on the ridge is very great, and it looks like snow to-night. The troops are hutting themselves. General McQueen and staff visited the first column camp this morning, and returned at 2 p.m.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

In the Tennis Doubles to-day (Belgaum—General Cox and Captain Napier *vs.* Visitors—Mr. Dawson and Mr. Lushington) Belgaum won, chiefly owing to General Cox's steady play.

The fancy dress' ball was highly successful; the decorations were prettier than at any previous ball.

The cricket match ended in favour of the officers of the Somerset Regiment by an innings and fifty-seven runs.

The Ladies' Double Tennis Challenge Match was won by Belgaum. Miss Eales and Mrs. Wray, who first beat the World, represented by Mrs. Scannel and Mrs. Moore, finally beat Sattara (Mrs. Lang and Miss Codrington).

The following were the results of the third day's races:—

THE PONY HANDICAP.

Mr. Woolmer's The Gift 1
Mr. Mahadeo's Khandia 2
Colonel Reeve's Falka 3

CHAMPION PONY HANDICAP.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's Kingsly 1
Colonel Reeve's Seeta 2
Mr. Hickman's Chrome-yellow 3

THE MATCH.

Mr. Cooke-Hurle's Caliph 1
Mr. Brocklehurst's Titus 2

BEDOUIN STAKES.

Mr. Drury's Crusader 1
Junghi Shah's Diamond 2
Mr. Hickman's Shahab 3

UNITED SERVICE CUP.

Mr. McGregor's Dersan 1
Jamboti's Nasib 2
Mr. Mouat's Shumal 3

OCT. 14.

In the Tennis Doubles, ladies and gentlemen, (Belgaum—Miss Clay and General Cox *vs.* Sattara—Miss Codrington and Mr. Southey) Belgaum won, and Dharwar—Mrs. Scannell and Mr. Dawson *vs.* Bombay—Mrs. Lang and Mr. Lushington, Bombay won; also beat Belgaum.

INVESTITURE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Investiture of Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire took place yesterday evening with the usual ceremony. A procession was formed of all members of the two Orders present in Simla, followed by the Viceroy wearing the robe and insignia of the Order of the Star of India, and as the procession entered the ball-room all present rose, and the band played the National Anthem. The splendid ball-room, set off with the electric light and the large number of persons present, made the scene a very effective one. Refreshments were subsequently provided, the ceremony being followed by a pleasant social gathering.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 14.

Mail steamer Deccan, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-3
8¼ lbs. do. 6-3
40s. Mule Twist 0-9½
Exchange on India 30 days' sight ... 1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account 97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67½
4½ per cent. „ 71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 105½
Bar Silver 43

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton ..... 50,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats ..... 3,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton ... 36,000 „
„ „ „ Surats ... 2,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton ..... 270,000 „
„ „ Surats ..... 63,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London ... 10,000 „

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valeutia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Java, Banjowanjee, and Port Darwin interrupted. This cuts off Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13.

10 p.m. ... 82·1

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

6 a.m. ... 79·1
10 a.m. ... 84·3
2 p.m. ... 89·3
4 p.m. ... 89·3

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH SEPTEMBER

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, with the English mails of the 28th September, arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE following notifications appear in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. R. Henry of his acting appointment as Captain of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. A. Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Colooberiah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan. Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month and seventeen days, and Mr. A. P. Handley is appointed to act for him. The services of Mr. J. L. Herald, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Meherpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. S. J. Kilby, Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Officiating Collector of Income-Tax, is allowed leave for one month, and Mr. W. P. Vanspall, Inspector, Preventive Service, is appointed to have charge of the Office of Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service. Mr. W. D. Pratt is appointed to act temporarily as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. W. F. S. Allen, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months. The Revd. H. B. Hyde Chaplain, St. John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for six weeks. Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, second Surgeon to the College Hospital, is allowed leave for twenty days.

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Government of India insisting on the necessity of a strict system of selection for the superior posts of the Public Works Department. The principle has been adopted, (1) that separate rosters of men selected or rejected for the Superintending Engineer class shall be prepared and maintained by local Governments and Administrations; and (2) that a further selection shall be made by the Government of India from those rosters. This will come into force from January, 1st, the principle of selection being carried out with utmost strictness in regard to promoting officers to the rank of superintending and chief engineers and posts of corresponding rank.

THE infant Prince Jaysingrao, of Baroda, who has been under the care of Dr. Hojel since the Gaekwar's return, is better.

AT a meeting held on Friday in Broach, Mr. Adarji Mancherji Dalal was unanimously elected a Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, in the room of Mr. Dinshaji Pestanji Dastur, resigned.

THE *Pioneer*, commenting on the Bengali condemnation of Lord Dufferin, remarks:—

All things considered, the first published condemnation of Lord Dufferin, his ways and his works, is a singularly complete performance, and deserves all credit. His Excellency is cursed from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, in his domestic, his foreign, and his financial policy; for all that he has said and not said; for every measure that has been passed during his rule, and for every pie of income-tax collected during the same period. He is damned for the Finance Committee, doubly damned for the Public Service Commission, and trebly damned for giving his assent to the Calcutta Municipal Act. Most of all is he devoted to infamy for subtly setting Hindus against Mahomedans "by a policy perfectly Machiavellian in its scope and tendencies." Curiously enough, he has not been condemned for the floods in Lower Bengal or the "atrocities" of Assam emigration; but as we have only seen the first part of the commendation service, we may still hope that these things will be added. That he has "smothered the legitimate aspirations of the people" goes without saying; and the proof of the smothering lies in the light-hearted Billingsgate launched to his address. The old Oriental fault of want of proportion mars the indictment. There is no title of good in deed or thought allowed to the Viceroy, and the abuse is so comprehensive that those who listen folk w in the same path will be driven to monotonous repetition. There is nothing in the production that is unknown to Lord Dufferin, but it will be read with interest and profit by the coming Viceroy, who will see therein his own fate writ clear.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 12.

THE long-looked-forward-to Monday, 8th, the first day of the week *par excellence*, burst in all the glory of undimmed brightness; not a cloud to mar one's hopes of entire fine weather, and a crisp feeling in the air that was calculated to raise the spirit of even the most lugubrious of growlers. The fine weather, so far, has been unvarying.

The first event was the Badminton Tournament at 8 8 a.m., the result of which I have already telegraphed to you. Belgaum was so easily beaten that the less said about its prowess in Badminton the better.

Cricket began at 11 a.m., the Somerset Light Infantry against All Comers. The challenge was an ambitious one, but the result proved that it was not vainglorious, as you will see from the score. Mr. L. W. Fox played splendidly, and as for the bowling of Private Everitt, it was well worthy of admiration. Score:—

ALL COMERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Towers, c Ashment, b Ware	1	b Ware	9
Mr Pinhey, b Everitt	0	b Everitt	0
Genl Cox, c Fox, b Ware	5	l-b-w Everitt	3
Mr Lushington, b Everitt	0	c Langdon, b Gore	0
Mr Down, c Ashment, b Ware	1	not out	5
Mr. Stewart, b Evbritt	0	b Ware	6
Capt Prichard, b Everitt	0	b Everitt	0
Mr Dawson, c Lloyd, b Everitt.	1	b Everitt	2
Pte Bumidge, b Everitt	7	b Gore	4
Mr Hogg, st Lloyd, b Ware	2	b Everitt	0
Pte Upton, not out	4	b Gore	4
Extras	0	Extras	1
Total	20	Total	34

SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY.

Pte Sweet, b Upton	16
Pte Langdon, b Upton	11
Capt Lloyd, b Stewart	4
Mr Swayne, c Prichard, b Upton	11
Mr Fox, not out	44
Mr B. aithwaite, b Stewart	4
Capt Napier, c Dawson, b Stewart	0
Pte Everitt, c Lushington, b Stewart	9
Pte Ware, c Bumidge, b Stewart	0
Bugler Ashment, c Dawson, b Stewart	7
Pte Gore, c Towers, b Bumidge	0
Extras	8
Total	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALL COMERS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Everitt	10·3	3	7	6
Ware	10	17	3	4

2nd Innings.

Everitt	7	18	2	5
Gore	4	9	1	3
Ware	2	6	1	2

SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY.

Upton	15	39	3	3
Bumidge	9·3	25	3	1
Stewart	12	42	0	6

Upton bowled one no-ball.

On Monday night there was a dinner at the Club and Lotteries. The Lotteries went—

HURDLES.—The Gift, Rs. 145; Shumal, Rs. 35; Jan Ridd's, Rs. 20; and Mahadeo Malappa's Stable, Rs. 20.

SAWUNTWADI PLATE.—Mandarin, Rs. 150; Discount, Rs. 105; Jack-o-Lantern, Rs. 25; Mr. MacGregor's Stable, Rs. 15; Xex, Rs. 20; and Bobby, Rs. 5.

No Lottery on the Criterion.

BELGAUM DERBY.—Gold Leaf, Rs. 125; Shabab, Rs. 30; Mosel, Rs. 60; Junghi Shah's Diamond, Rs. 60; Kurandwad's Diamond, Rs. 5; and Crusader, Rs. 60.

CLUB CUP.—Mandarin, Rs. 160; Seeta, Rs. 90; Jack-o-Lantern, Rs. 70; Mr. MacGregor's Stables, Rs. 25; and Nasik, Rs. 5.

Tickets 500 throughout.

On Tuesday in Tennis Singles Belgaum (Captain Little) *versus* Visitors (Mr. Dawson), Captain Little was quite out-classed, Mr. Dawson winning with ease. The first set read 6-0 and 2nd 6-2. The races began almost to time Before I begin any account of them, I must comment on the great improvement in all the arrangements. The grand stand was not like that of last year—"a thing of peril;" one could stand on it with as little fear of going through as on *terra firma* itself. The various flags, besides the red bunting, helped to make the stand look gay and bright. The arrangements for carriages were excellent. No one knew or dreamt that anything so perfect could pertain to Belgaum, and nearly every gharry went the wrong and round-about road instead of the short and direct one laid out by the energetic honorary secretary. However, live and learn, and doubtless to-morrow no mistakes will be made.

The Races in themselves were highly successful, and one could not but feel the decided difference between this year's and last year's meetings. That very dreadful amateur air of all things Belgaum was so fortunately absent, everything was done correctly up to time, and *de rigeur*. The first event was—

THE PONY HURDLES, Rs. 300. A hurdle race for all ponies. c.-b.'s. 13-3, other classes 13-2, to carry 11-7. Weight for inches: Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener one stone extra. Distance, 1 mile, over five flights.

Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 11st 12lb, Captain Hanwell 1
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 8st 12lb, T Kendal 2
Col Hickman and Capt Fowle's g a h Shabab, 8st 9lb, Bowen 3
Chief of Kurandwad's w a h Diamond, 8st 6lb, Native 0
Mr MacGregor's b a gold Recovery, 9st 7lb, Native ... 0
Mr Drury's b a h Crusader, 9st 0lb, Wood 0
Mr O Dignam's b a h Mosel, 9st 5lb, Mr H B Walker 0

Time, 1 min. 54 1-5 secs. This was the best race I have seen for a long time. As I heard some one remarked, "You might cover all the horses with a handkerchief." Gold Leaf won, closely followed by Junghi Shah's Diamond, and 3rd Shabab.

THE CLUB CUP, Rs. 400. A flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under, the property of, and to be ridden by, Civil and Military officers serving in Southern Maratha, and member of any Club in Southern Maratha or Jaded Diarists, 13-3 to carry 12st 3lb., extra allowed for every ½ inch under, c.-b.'s. allowed 10lbs. Winners once 5 lb., twice 10 lb., oftener 1st. extra. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Stisted's c a p Jack-o-Lantern, 11 st 2 lb, Owner 1
Mr Reeve's b ch m Seeta, 11 st 1 lb, Mr Walker 2
Mr MacGregor's b a p Dersan, 11 st 2 lb, Mr Wilkinson 3
Mr MacGregor's g a p Sunset, 11 st 1 lb, Owner ... 0
Mr Y's c ch p Xex, 8 st 13 lbs, ... 0
Sir Desai of Jamboti's c a p Nasik, 12 st 2 lbs, Capt Prichard 0
Mr G Cotgrave's b a p Mandarin, 11 st 2 lbs, Owner. 0

Time, 1 min. 14 secs. A most exciting race. Seeta ran Jack-o-Lantern very close, but was beaten by about a neck. Jack-o-Lantern 1st, Seeta 2nd, Dersan 3rd. Sunset, for the first time, I believe, started with the rest, and behaved in quite a sensible manner.

The weather was all that could be desired, but one could have wished that there was an awning over the grand stand, and a few chairs on it. Standing about in the sun was rather wearying work, and rather affected the Club Ball. The ladies could not shake off their fatigue, and the dancing was not kept up with as much spirit as usual, though no efforts were spared to make the Ball a success. White seemed the favourite colour or absence of colour at the Races, and was very much in keeping with the weather. A troupe of minstrels, including Clown and Bobby, catered for the amusement of the masses at the Races. The Club had a tent for refreshments to be supplied only to its members. It is a pity some enterprising firm did not have a general refreshment tent for the grand stand for the convenience of the general public.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me through the medium of your paper whether the University Examinations in P. E., Junior and Senior B. A. have been postponed a week later than the appointed time? Some days back some of the newspapers had published to the effect that the above examinations were postponed. I should like to know if it is a fact or a rumour.

Oct. 12. S. F. M.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although it is nearly a week since the declaration of the tremendous result it is a pity that the authorities concerned have turned a deaf ear to the wailings of the poor shipwrecked sufferers. It is, indeed, curious that the Syndics, who are supposed to be our trustees in all matters connected with the University, and who are undoubtedly responsible for the choice of examiners, do not see that this fatal mistake is set aright. It should be for them to convene a meeting and to pass a resolution that a committee of some independent assessors be appointed to revise the papers and reconsider the results.

I am sure if any of the Syndics take the lead and move in the matter on behalf of the students there would hardly be found a single gentleman to oppose the proposition; and when once the proposition is passed,—and pass it must—being quite just and fair, the matter is easy enough. With a little leniency there would be found nearly twenty more fully deserving to pass.

I venture to say that our most worthy Principal, who takes a good deal of interest in and fully sympathizes with us, would not be backward in giving all the assistance he could, should any of the Syndics or any one connected with the *Alma Mater* take the lead.

Oct. 13. JUSTICIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see a great deal of correspondence going on in your paper bearing on the result of the second examination in Medicine. The gist of the correspondence goes to show that the sudden failure this year is attributable to the severity of the examiners. I would like to disprove the statement, or at least to mitigate it. The examiners themselves, I presume, would not care to put in a word for themselves. The question which at this moment agitates the minds of Medical students is no exception to the rule. Your numerous correspondents cavil at the thought that only nine passed out of some sixty-two. You will agree with me that this is by no means a meagre result if you follow me through this letter.

The questions of this year are decidedly more difficult than were the questions of any former year. None of your correspondents will deny this. The natural sequence is that the failures are more due to unsatisfactory answers than to any tendency on the part of the examiners to floor the students. This meagre result is, perhaps, in part consequent on the nomination of gentlemen to be examiners who are not attached to the College. The Professors of the College when appointed examiners can better gauge the abilities of the students, and therefore a more equal result may be anticipated.

Perhaps it may interest the public to learn of whom this host of third-year students is constituted. You are aware that candidates who fail in the 3rd examination are permitted the year following to go in for both the first and second together. Upwards of thirty students fell short in the first examination last year, of whom this year over twenty presented themselves for both. Is it astonishing then that these students should experience a similar fate when they have the presumption to go in for both the first and the second? When this privilege of the University is abolished, *i.e.* when those only who have succeeded in the first examination are allowed to apply for the second, then only can this state of things be remedied.

Taking this into consideration you will agree with me that the examiners, who are decidedly conscientious men, had no intention of keeping back the students, and that what has been described as a disastrous result is as much due to the more weighty character of the paper set, to the fact that the examiners were strangers to the merits of the students, and chiefly to the number of weak students who should never have been permitted to sit for the examination.

One of your correspondents goes the length of saying that some of the passed students had not even the courage to come and see the result, but waited at home in fear and trembling, and, strange to say, they passed. This is nonsense. No student who passed was present when the result was declared. All the students, therefore, who passed deserved to have been plucked.

Your correspondent asks, "Mr. Editor, is it not strange that scholars who were drawing Rs. 10 a month should fail?" I fail to see the strangeness. The students who drew Rs. 10 a month last year drew them because they passed with credit in chemistry, botany and materia medica. This year they had to deal with entirely different subjects, and it is quite possible that those who are competent in chemistry should be a total zero in anatomy. The same correspondent comes forward with a challenge. To meet this challenge the examiners must first perform an act of humility, nay, of condescension, which, in respect to their position, they could not well do.

With this remark I shall conclude. Your daring correspondent thinks he can mention the names of one or more students who passed, but who did not deserve to pass. This is unpardonable. Does your correspondent pretend to know the relative value of all the students? I would request him to be more discreet.

Oct. 13. X.

SCARCITY IN GUJARAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Dhandhuka says:—The want of rain, which is generally felt all over the Presidency, has caused such anxiety in this district that Mr. James, the District Collector, is obliged to go round the different talukas in order to ascertain the extent of distress in each taluka, and, as far as practicable, to take such steps as would mitigate the evils of the impending famine. Although it is not so bad in this taluka as it is in many others, yet the people were very glad to welcome their new Collector, who came here for the express purpose of relieving them from distress. Mr. James, accompanied by his first assistant, Mr. Young-husband, arrived here on the 9th instant and made the necessary inquiries relative to the prospects of crops, water-supply and fodder in each village of the taluka. The trading and cultivating classes of the town, who had free access to the Collector, were much pleased with his manner and (as becomes a high official) with his regard and concern for their well-being. It is hoped the new Collector will be as popular as his predecessor. The cotton plants are still doing well, and wheat sowing has commenced, though it is feared that the crops will suffer through want of rain. Scarcity of water is felt in Dholera and some of the surrounding villages, where the tanks are dry. Grains are sold at famine rates, and the poor find it hard to keep their body and soul together.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

THE argument on the appeal made by Hanmantrao Raghvendrao from the decision of Mr. Vidal was continued to-day before Mr. E. P. Candy, Sessions Judge. Mr. Merwanji Framji, pleader, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, for the Crown. To-day Mr. Little addressed the Court on some of the principal points raised by Mr. Merwanji on the previous day in support of the appeal.

Mr. Little, first dealing with the legal aspects of the question of accomplices, said that accomplices, as was remarked in the court below, were of different sorts. An accomplice was looked upon with suspicion and distrust, because his only course to escape being brought on his trial was to tell the truth. Now, if they were to look at the accomplices in this case, they would see that there was no reason whatever for their coming forward and giving evidence to escape being themselves tried and convicted. There was no reason whatever for their coming forward and, as the magistrate had said, blackening their own reputations. Assuming these persons to be accomplices, they were not accomplices in the ordinary sense of the term. They were not accomplices who took part in initiating an offence, but they were in the position of persons who were coerced to commit the offence. Such was the case with Sindekar especially, inasmuch as he had been threatened with reversion. He had been kept out of his rights for years, and he was threatened to be put back as an aval karkoon. Dabir was also coerced in the sense that it was known that maulais were not given according to seniority, but were given only on payment, and therefore he must have seen that if he did not pay he would be kept back. Dabir had passed over some four graduates and twenty non-graduates. If it might be said that Dabir was appointed, because it was the turn of some one from the list of graduates to be appointed, still the fact remained unexplained that he had jumped over several graduates. Referring to the question of the credibility of witnesses, Mr. Little quoted authorities to show that courts of justice were to use their own common sense and experience in judging the effect of particular facts, and that they were to be subject to no technical rules. It was laid down by an authority that the degree of credit which ought to be given to the testimony of an accomplice was a matter exclusively within the province of a jury. In the present case, the magistrate was himself both judge and jury, and not only had he not overlooked the law, but he had most particularly referred to the law in his summing up.

The judge said the practical question was whether the magistrate had exercised a wise discretion in directing himself that the evidence of such of the witnesses as were accomplices was of such a nature that it was fully worthy of credit. The magistrate did not appear to have avoided this point.

Mr. Little said he had not. The substantive law was that the evidence of accomplices, even without corroboration, was sufficient. That was the law, although there might be the most infamous accomplices. In this case, however, the accomplices were not of that nature. Assuming, for a moment, that corroboration was necessary, what was the corroboration needed? The last paragraph of Mayne's commentaries on section 121 of the Penal Code says, "the evidence of an accomplice does not require corroboration as a matter of law, though it is desirable as a matter of precaution." He would show that there was abundant corroborative testimony on the papers before them. But supposing there was none, what the judge had to decide, under section 114 of the Evidence Act, was whether, or not, the presumption was in favour of the truth of the whole story. See how the whole story of Dabir hung together. Dabir borrowed money; the money was sent to Poona, as nobody could deny; and Hanmantrao was the most natural man to go to in order that he might use his influence with Mr. Crawford. The relations of Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford had been admitted by both of them, the admissions of Mr. Crawford going much further than those of Hanmantrao. In his admissions Hanmantrao appeared to have denied having had anything whatever to do with the office work of Mr. Crawford, whereas Mr. Crawford had said that since about December 1887, he had had official relations with Hanmantrao, that Hanmantrao had been instructed to watch Sathe and to see in what *status* cases he was corrupt. It was obvious that at the time when the prosecution alleged that Dabir was improperly appointed to act as maulabar, Hanmantrao had relations with Mr. Crawford in connection with his official duties. The theory of the defence was that the whole prosecution was a myth,—a concocted story; but there was nothing on the record to show that it was so. None of the witnesses had any animosity to Hanmantrao, and they had therefore no motive to ruin him. It was remarked by Mr. Jardine, and the magistrate had endorsed his remark in his finding, that had the story been a concocted one, there would not have been such a blundering over that part of the story in which the prosecution alleged that certain letters had passed between Dabir and Sathai about arranging the matter with Hanmantrao. The letters, the witnesses said, had been destroyed, but if the whole was a conspiracy, there would have been no difficulty whatever in forging the letters, and putting everything in apple-pie order. It may be that Sathai might support the story of Dabir, his son-in-law, but Jowarkar had no interest whatever in coming forward to blacken his own face. Mr. Little then proceeded to refer in detail to those portions in the evidence of each witness for the prosecution which told particularly against the accused, and urged that the defence had put forward a most flimsy pretext, when they said that the appointment of Dabir to acting maulais had been the result of a series of half a dozen mistakes which could not be even mainly accounted for. Turning to Mr. Crawford's evidence, Mr. Little said he did not wish to go through it and point out the mistakes he had made. Nor did he wish to dwell upon the incident of his flight from Poona in disguise and writing letters full of untruths after his suspension. So far as Sindekar's case was concerned, it was supported by two independent witnesses, Pensa and Kharkhar, and their evidence pointed most strongly to connect the accused with the charge. It was urged by the defence that it would be absurd on the part of Sindekar to have paid such a large sum as Rs. 2,000, simply in order to obtain a cancellation of his transfer. Though the cancellation was the immediate object in view, the money was also paid to secure a *pucca* appointment of maulabar. Mr. Pensa had tried to dissuade Sindekar from offering the bribe, and he had told so to Mr. Nugent. But the magistrate would only allow Mr. Nugent to be called and examined on a point in which he wished to contradict a statement of Mr. Crawford. Not a single question had been asked in cross-examination whether Mr. Pensa had told him that or not, because the defence dared not question him on the point. Mr. Little concluded by again saying that he would not comment upon the discrepancies in Mr. Crawford's evidence. On the question of pardon raised by the pleader for the accused, Mr. Little contended that no pardon had been given, and that the police had no power to tender it in this case. He did not wish to address the court at length upon this point, as he believed his Honour agreed with him as to the view he took of the question.

Mr. Merwanji, in his reply, again urged that whether a pardon, in the legal sense of the term, had been granted or not, assurances which amounted to a pardon, had been given to the accomplices. He again proceeded to argue that there was no corroboration by independent testimony of the story of the accomplices.

The magistrate asked if the fact of the money being brought to Poona and of Hanmantrao having taken part in official business was not corroborative evidence.

Mr. Merwanji replied that the corroborative evidence must relate to the particular charges on which the accused had stood on his trial.

The judge said there was the fact that the money had been brought to Poona, and that Hanmantrao had been shown by independent witnesses to be exercising at the time an influence upon appointments.

Mr. Merwanji: These are probabilities, but they do not amount to the corroboration required by law. Does it follow that because the money was brought to Poona, therefore it must have been paid to Hanmantrao? I even go the length of saying that granting the money to have been brought here for the purpose of giving a bribe, it may not have been so given. A man may intend to do a thing, and yet he may not fulfil his intention.

Mr. Little: Here the thing was agreed to be done.

Mr. Merwanji said that according to the law, a man must be charged either with receiving money or agreeing to receive it. The charge was alternative.

The judge admitted that it was within the bounds of possibility that a man might change his mind at the last moment, but here it must be shown what motive there might be for the change of mind.

Mr. Merwanji said that the sins of every sort of omission and commission in the Commissioner's were sought to be visited upon the head of Hanmantrao. Granting that there had been suppressions and that Dabir's appointment was the result of a series of mistakes, was Hanmantrao to be held responsible for everything? Mr. Merwanji then went on to make some observations impugning the credibility of Yadowrao Sathe.

The judge observed that it was suggested by the defence that Sathe, Gangadhar Sathe, was ill, the

bottom of the prosecution, now the defence also declared that Yadowrao Sathe was at daggers drawn with Balajee. How was it that Yadowrao should have lent himself to a plot made by Balajee, and given independent corroborative evidence to show that Hanmantrao was not only intimate with Mr. Crawford, but that he had actually taken part in the making of some appointments? Was not that very independent evidence, when it was given by a man who was most inimical to the person who had instigated this prosecution?

Mr. Merwanji said that Hanmantrao had only suggested that Balaji Sathe was probably at the bottom of the whole mischief. He did not, however, advance that as the only reason which had given rise to this prosecution. With reference to Mr. Little's argument that had the prosecution been nothing more than a plot, there would have been no difficulty in forging the letters. Mr. Merwanji suggested that the conspirators would naturally be afraid to add one crime to another, and run the risk of a prosecution.

The judge: You do not see the force of Mr. Little's argument. If the witnesses were capable of entering into a conspiracy in order to bring an innocent man into trouble, is it not perfectly possible that these same wicked witnesses would have been quite able and willing to forge a couple of letters, the detection of the forgery being impossible?

Mr. Merwanji: But they would have to send the letters through the post office, and surely they could not forge the postal mark.

The judge: But they might have said they had destroyed the envelopes.

At the conclusion of the argument, the judge said he would give his judgment on Monday morning.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

The following is the result of the matches concluded at the Presidency Rifle Meeting up to Friday evening:—

THE KNOWLES VOLLEY FIRING COMPETITION.

For European Regiments belonging to this Presidency. A squad of 8 men under three years' service, commanded by a N.-C. Officer, not under the rank of Lance-Sergeant, extended in single rank, four paces apart. Fire two rounds, volleys, at 900 yards; double 100 yards, and fire three volleys; double 100 yards, and fire two volleys. Staff or Pay Sergeants cannot command squads (one Corporal and no other N.-C. Officer may be included in each squad of eight. Rifle, M H; target, 12' by 6', to be composed of six "figure" targets; hits and ricochets to count one; position, lying down; number of shots, ten; dress, drill order, bayonets to be worn; points for drill, eighteen; points for time, two points added or deducted for every 30 seconds under or over four minutes. Prizes: A sporting knife to the Commander and one to every member of the winning team, presented by Brigadier-General, C. B. Knowles, C. B., Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. One at Rs. 30 for 1st squad; one at Rs. 20 for 2nd squad; one at Rs. 10 for 3rd squad.

Corps.	Points.	Prize Rs.
2nd Durham Lt. Infantry	61	30
Royal Fusiliers	40	20
2nd Durham Lt. Infantry	37	10

THE KNOWLES VOLLEY FIRING COMPETITION.

For Native Troops, Bombay Army only. A squad of 8 men, not over 3 years' service, commanded by a N.-C. Officer not under the rank of Lance-Havaldar, extended in single rank, four paces apart. Fire two rounds, volleys, at 700 yards; double 100 yards, and fire three rounds, volleys, at 600 yards; double 100 yards, and fire three rounds, volleys, at 500 yards; double 100 yards, and fire two rounds, volleys, at 400 yards. Pay or Drill Havaldars cannot command squads. (One Naik and no other N.-C. Officer may be included in each squad of 8.) Rifle, Snider; Target, 12' by 6,' to be composed of six "figure" targets; hits and ricochets to count one; position, lying down; number of shots, ten; dress, drill order, bayonets to be worn; points for drill, eighteen; points for time, two points added or deducted for every 30 seconds under or over four minutes. Prizes: A sporting knife to the Commander, and one to every member of the winning team, presented by the Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, C. B., Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. One at Rs. 25 for 1st squad, one at Rs. 15 for 2nd squad, one at Rs. 7-8 for 3rd squad.

Corps.	Points.	Prizes. Rs.	As.
16th Bombay Infantry	52	25	0
28th Bombay Infantry	50	15	0
28th Bombay Infantry	30	7	8

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Competed for by any Regiment in the Presidency. The prize to become the property of the Officers' Mess of the Regiment, which makes the highest aggregate score. Team to consist of five officers. In Native Regiments two at last of the team to be European Officers. The Artillery of a Division to count as one Regiment. Rifle: "M H," "M H C," "S," or "S C." Handicap: M H, 0; M H C, 5; S, 10; S C, 35 per team. Distances, 400 and 500 yards; rounds, 7 at each distance; position any military; dress, undress uniform.

Corps.	Points	Added Points	Total.
9th Bombay Infantry*	253	10	263
26th Bombay Infantry	259	—	259
1st Loyal North Lanc.	247	—	247
2nd Lanc. Fusiliers	246	—	246
1st Royal Fusiliers	234	—	234
2nd Durham Lt. Infantry	230	—	230

* Fired with Snider Rifle.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Competed for by any Regiment in the Presidency. The prize to become the property of the Officer's Mess of the Regiment which makes the highest aggregate score. Team to consist of ten N.-C. Officers and men. The Artillery of a Division to count as a Regiment. Rifle: "M H," "M H C," "S," or "S C." Handicap: M H, 0; M H C, 0; S, 15; S C, 25; per team. Target, 2nd Class with a horizontal bar one foot deep painted across it. Distance, 300 yards; each hit and ricochet, but not marks of splinters and splashes, to count one point; independent firing for one minute; position may be taken and sight adjusted previously; loading either from the pouch or any pattern bandolier; one point to be deducted from the score for every shot fired after the minute; position, any military; dress, drill order, bayonets to be worn.

Corps.	Points.	Prize
12th Bombay Infantry	73	Cup.

MATCHES XL TO XLIX OPEN TO THE NATIVE ARMY ONLY.

THE MOOTHA MOOLA STAKES.

The scores in this match to count towards the Viceroy's medals. Distance, 200 yards; rifle, Snider; position, standing, kneeling or sitting. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 25; one, Rs. 20; one, Rs. 15; one, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 8; and two, Rs. 5.—total, eight prizes, Rs. 96. An additional prize Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Naik Ragoo Parab, 13th Bo Inf	33	25
Hvr Bhagwandin Tiwari, 14th Bo Inf	32	20
Hvr Sirputjee Salvee, 9th Bo Inf	32	15
Naik Bhagwandin Dube, 14th Bo Inf	32	10
Subr Shaik Mahomed, 17th Bo Inf	32	8
Naik Tanajerao Sinde, 23rd Bo Inf	32	8
Havr Joseph Aaron, 16th Bo Inf	31	5
Havr Shaikh Hassum, 7th Bo Inf	31	5
Subr Ameer Khan, 13th Bo Inf	31	3
Pte Seetal Aheer, 17th Bo Inf	31	3
Pte Luximon Jadow, 17th Bo Inf	31	3
Havr Krishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bo Inf	31	3
Lce-Naik Meer Akbar Ali, 21st Bo Inf	31	3
Lce-Naik Goonajee Mohilay, 9th Bo Inf	31	3
Jamr Coostan De Souza, 9th Bo Inf	31	3
Pte Ahmed Khan, 5th Bo Inf	30	3
Havr Roopram Goojur, 7th Bo Inf	30	3
Lce-Naik Bhairu, 12th Bo Inf	30	3
Naik Shin Govind Sing, 13th Bo Inf	30	3
Pte Mulloo Sing, 1st Gren	30	3
Lce-Naik Hardeo Sing, 17th Bo Inf	30	3
Havr Ganu Sakinde, 12th Bo Inf	30	3
Pte Baroorao Soorway, 9th Bo Inf	30	3*
Jamr Jhooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	30	3*
Cr-Havr Jacob Ezekiel	30	3*
Lce-Naik Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Inf	30	3*
Lce-Naik Natha Sing, 13th Bo Inf	30	3*
Pte Khan Yaman Khan, 8th Bo Inf	30	3*

Three 30's counted out.

THE NUGGUR STAKES.

Distances 300 yards. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 25; one, Rs. 20; one, Rs. 15; one, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 8; and two, Rs. 5; total, eight prizes, Rs. 96. An additional prize of Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lc-Naik Ramaswamy, 1st Inf H C	30	25
Pte Pyare Lall Sing, 8th Bo Inf	29	20
Naik Guniamji Israel, 28th Bo Inf	29	15
Naik Shaikh Noor Mahomed, 7th Bo Inf	29	10
Pte Deonac Raonac, 7th Bo Inf	28	8
Havr Kushia Ram, 29th Bo Inf	28	8
Lc-Naik Aba Ramosi, 1st Grens	28	5
Jamr Ram Deen, 29t Bo Inf	28	5
Lc Havr Narayen Mitbackar, 17th Bo Inf	28	3
Naik Shiwgovind Sing, 13th Bo Inf	28	3
Pte Mullo Sing, 1st Gres	27	3
Lc-Naik Hardar Singh, 17th Bo Inf	27	3
Lc-Naik Ameer Ali, 13th Bo Inf	27	3
Jamr Itt Mhetar, 7th Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Ram Narayen, 14th Bo Inf	27	3
Naik Shaik Kassum, 28th Bo Inf	26	3
Lc-Naik Yassin Khan, 7th Bo Inf	26	3
Pte Kasinath Khandge, 5th Bo Inf	26	3
Subr Ameer Khan, 13th Bo Inf	26	3
Havr Solomon Israel, 14th Bo Inf	26	3
Havr Luximon Mhetar, 13th Bo Inf	26	3
Pte Ramjee Koree, 7th Bo Inf	26	3
Havr Gonnak Dharnak, 9th Bo Inf	26	3
Jamr Jhooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	26	3
Havr Shaik Curreem, 9th Bo Inf	26	3
Pte Shaik Kadir, 21st Bo Inf	26	3
Naik Ashraff Khan, 30th Bo Inf	26	3

THE KAISER-I-HIND STAKES.

Distance, 500 yards. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 25; one, Rs. 20; one, Rs. 15: one, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 8; and two, Rs. 5; total, eight prizes, Rs. 96. An additional prize of Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Naik Jamahir Bux, 29th Bo Inf	33	25
Lce-Naik Yassin Khan, 7th Bo Inf	32	20
Havr Sirputjee Salvee, 9th Bo Inf	31	15
Pte Ram Narayen, 14th Bo Inf	31	10
Cr-Havr Syed Hoosain, 4th Bo Rifles	30	8
Jamr Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bo Inf	30	8
Fifer Hoosain Khan, 16th Bo Inf	30	5
Lce-Naik Hardar Singo, 17th Bo Inf	29	5
Naik Ragnak Girignak, 9th Bo Inf	29	3
Lce-Naik Palla Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	29	3
Havr Bhagwandin Tiwari, 14th Bo Inf	28	3
Pte Ramjee Hurree, 7th Bo Inf	28	3
Lce-Naik Mhadoo Sawant, 16th Bo Inf	28	3
Pte Ajoodhia Moorai, 1st Gren	28	3
Naik Ajaib Ali Shah, 29th Bo Inf	27	3
Havr Ramjirao Dalvees, 23rd Bo Inf	27	3
Havr Shaikh Hassum, 7th Bo Inf	27	3
Cr-Havr Narayen Mitbaokar, 17th Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Matadin Sukul, 23rd Bo Inf	27	3
Naik Ragha Sing, 12th Bo Inf	27	3
Naik Ramaya Naidoo, 1st Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Shaikh Adam, 7th Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Shaikh Rahim, 13th Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Shaikh Alfoo, 7th Bo Inf	27	3
Naik Shaikh N. Mahomed, 7th Bo Inf	27	3
Lce-Naik Kurem Beg, 4th Bo Rifles	26	3
Lce-Naik Surjoo Singh, 17th Bo Inf	26	3

Twelve 26's counted out.

THE NASIB STAKES.

Distance, 300 yards. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 25 one, Rs. 2; one, Rs. 15; one, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 8; and two Rs. 5,—total, eight prizes of Rs. 96. An additional prize of Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Pts	Prizes. Rs. a. p.
Subdr Meermanowar Ali, 13th Bo I	32	25 0 0
Trump-Maj Shaik Mahomed Ibrahim, 3rd Cav H C	30	20 0 0
Jamdr Jooria Khan, 29th Bo I	30	15 0 0
Jamdr Ram Deen, 29th Bo I	30	10 0 0
Pte Shambo Sinda, 13th Bo I	29	8 0 0
Naik Shaik Harun, 14th Bo I	29	8 0 0
Lce-Naik Mahitab Singh, 12th Bo I	28	4 5 4
Lce-Naik Mahomed Khan, 13th Bo I	28	4 5 4
Jamdr Samuel Israel, 12th Bo I	28	4 5 4
Jamr Beni Mahadeo, 25th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Havr Shaikh Abdool Cader, 9th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Lce-Naik Yassin Khan, 17th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Lce-Naik Shaik Mahomed, 12th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Havr Krishnaji Caddum, 9th Bo I	28	3 0 0
Naik Bhagwandin Dube, 14th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Jamr Shaik Hashan, 14th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Havr Bablee Waradker, 4th Bo Rifles	27	3 0 0
D-Havr Narayen Milbauker, 17th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Naik Narayan Sawant, 26th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Lce-Naik Ram Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	27	3 0 0
D-Havr Luximon Sumanth, 4th Bo Rifles	27	3 0 0
Pte Sewa Jagtip, 16th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Havr Bissambhar Miser, 14th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Lce-Naik Goonaji Mohitay, 9th Bo I	27	3 0 0
Havr Shaik Cureem, 9th Bo I	27	3 0 0

Three 27's counted out.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S PRIZE.

Rs. 50 presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. Distance, 600 yards. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 50, one, Rs. 25; one, Rs. 15; one, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 8; and two Rs. 5—total, eight prizes, Rs. 126. An additional prize of Rs. 3 given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Prizes Rs Points.	Rs.
Lce-Naik Ganput Caddum, 23rd Bo Inf	30	50
Jamr Shaik Habit, 17th Bo Inf	28	25
Havr Narrain Sing, 30th Bo Inf	27	15
Fifer Joseph Antone, 26th Bo Inf	27	10
D- Havr. Narayen Mitbooker, 17th Bo Inf	27	8
Pte Sardar Khan, 17th Bo Inf	26	8
Havr Krishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bo Inf	26	5
Naik Ramaya Naide, 1st Grens	26	5
Subdr Saikh Mahomed, 17th Bo Inf	25	3
Lce-Naik Ramphursad Tewari, 1st Grens	25	3
Pte Manuel De Souza, 9th Bo Inf	24	3
Pte Sukry Parab, 1st Grens	24	3
Lce-Naik Sham Sing, 30th Bo Inf	24	3
Pte Bakar Khan, 21st Bo Inf	24	3
Jamr Ram Deen, 29th Bo Inf	24	3
Pte Luximon Jadow, 17th Bo Inf	23	3
Pte Koondlek Mather, 1st Grens	23	3
Pte Ajoodhia Moorai, 1st Grens	23	3
Naik Arjoon Waradker, 1st Grens	22	3
Lce-Naik Kela Khan, 30th Bo Inf	22	3
Havr Shaik Cureem, 9th Bo Inf	22	3
Lce-Naik Meer Akbar Ali, 21st Bo Inf	22	3
Lce-Naik Farzuldin, 30th Bo Inf	22	3
Lce-Naik Goonajee Mohitay, 9th Bo Inf	21	3
Pte Papaya, 9th Bo Inf	21	3
Pte Buldave Sing, 29th Bo Inf	21	3

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING GATHERING STAKES.

The scores made at 200 yards in this Competition to count towards the Viceroy's medals. Distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 20; one, Rs. 15; two, Rs. 10; two, Rs. 7; and four Rs. 5—total; eight prizes, Rs. 89. At each distance. Highest aggregate score—The Rifle Meeting Bronze Medal. An additional prize of Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over the hundred at each distance. At 800 yards:—

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Cr-Havr Syed Hoosain, 4th Bo Rifles	28	20
Pte Goondaffea Satay, 1st Grens	28	15
Pte Issur Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	26	10
Jamr Jhooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	26	10
Pte Ghulam Mohamed, 29th Bo Inf	26	7
Pte Shaik Alfoo, 7th Bo Inf	26	7
Havr Roopram Goojur, 7th Bo Inf	25	5
Naik Rajha Singh, 12th Bo Inf	25	5
Pte Purrusram Mater, 7th Bo Inf	24	5
Havr Bakee Waradker, 4th Bo Inf	24	5
Havr Maj Shah Mohamed, 29th Bo Inf	24	3
Jamr Samueljee Israel, 12th Bo Inf	24	3
Naik Shaikh Ameer, 4th Bo Inf	24	3
Naik Shaikh Hadaitulla, 23rd Bo Inf	24	3
Naik Shaikh Abdul Cader, 25th Bo Inf	24	3
Pte Sewa Jagtop, 16th Bo Inf	24	3
Lce-Naik Balu Simpi, 16th Bo Inf	23	3
Havr Shaikh Cureem, 9th Bo Inf	23	3
Lce-Naik Goonajee Mohilay, 9th Bo Inf	23	3
Naik Bhagwandin Dube, 14th Bo Inf	23	3
Naik Shaikh Hassum, 28th Pioneers	23	3
Cr-Havr Mohamed Khan, 29th Bo Inf	22	3
Lce-Naik Jawahir Khan, 21st Bo Inf	22	3

One 22 counted out.

THE DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES.

Distance, 500 yards; Rifle, M H. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 30; one, Rs. 20; two, Rs. 15; and four Rs. 10;—total, eight prizes, Rs. 120. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over seventy.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Pte Wotton, 2nd Middlesex	35	30
Pte Cratchley W, 2nd Gloster	33	20
Pte Almond, 2nd R Lanc	32	15
Pte Vince, 2nd Gloster	32	15
Pte Kellett, 1st L N Lanc	31	10
Lce-Corpl Wilson, 2nd D L I	31	10
Pte Bagley, 2nd D L I	31	10
Pte Kirkham, 2nd D L I	31	10
Pte Galvin, 1st L N Lanc	31	5
Copl Webb, 2nd Gloster	30	5
Lce-Sgt Clabby, Poona Vols	31	5
Lce-Copl Middleton, 2nd D L I	30	5
Lce-Copl Killfoil, G I P R Vols	30	5
Pte Thompson, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	5
Lce-Corpl Salisbury, 2nd Roy Lanc	29	5
Lieut Osborne, 2nd Roy Lanc	29	5
Cr-Sergt Skinner, G I P R Vols	29	5

Five 29's counted out.

THE RIFLE OAKS.

Distance, 600 yards; Rifle, M H. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 30; one, Rs. 20; two, Rs. 15; and four, Rs. 10;—total, eight prizes, Rs. 120. An additional prize Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over seventy.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	33	30
Vol Major, Bo Vol	33	20
Lce-Corpl Carter, 2nd Middlesex	31	15
Pte Galvin, 1st L Lanc	30	15
Cr-Sergt Buckley, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	10
Dmr Norris, Roy Fus	29	10
Pte Osborne, 2nd R Lanc	29	10
Copl Middlecoat, Poona Vol	29	10
Copl Wingrove, 1st L N Lanc	28	5
Pte Evans, 2nd Middlesex	28	5
Corpl Webb, 2nd Gloster	28	5
Lce-Corpl Woolridge, Roy Fus	28	5
Lce-Sgt Clabby, Poona Vol	27	5
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middlesex	27	5
Pte Sturgeon, Roy Fus	27	5
Pte Cratchley, W. 2nd Glos	27	5

THE RIFLE DERBY.

Distance, 700 yards; Rifle, M. H. Prizes: One prize of Rs. 30, one, Rs. 20; two, Rs. 15, and four Rs. 10,—total, eight prizes, Rs. 120. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over seventy.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Corpl Jones, 2nd Roy Lanc	34	25
Corpl Furner, Roy Fus	34	25
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middlesex	33	15
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vols	32	15
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	32	10
Lce-Corpl Taylor, 2nd Lanc Fus	31	10
Cr-Sergt Buckley, 2nd Lanc Fus	31	10
Pte Taylor, 2nd Lanc Fus	31	10
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vols	31	5
Corpl McKenna, 2nd Lac Fus	31	5
Pte Vince, 2nd Gloster	31	5
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	30	5
Q-M Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vols	30	5
Cr-Sorjt Power, 2nd Lanc Fus	30	5
Pte Evans, 2nd Middlesex	30	5
Corpl Short, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	5

Four 29's counted out.

THE RIFLE ST. LEGER.

The scores in this match to count towards the Viceroy's medals. Distance 200 yards; Rifle, M H; position, standing, kneeling or sitting. Prizes, One prize of Rs. 20; one, Rs. 20; two Rs. 15; and four Rs. 10—total, eight prizes, Rs. 120. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over seventy.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Q-Mr Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vols	33	30
Sergt Cahill, Poona Vols	33	20
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vols	32	15
Pte Scott, 2nd Royal Lanc	32	15
Pte Young, 2nd D L I	31	10
Corpl Owen, B B and C I Railway	31	10
Sergt Onions, 2nd D L I	21	10
Lce-Corpl Killfoil, G I P Railway Vols	31	10
Lce-Corpl McGann W, 1st L N Lanc	31	5
Corpl Wingrove, 1st L N Lanc	31	5
Lce-Sergt Whitty, G I P Railway Vols	30	5
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	30	5
S-Major White, A Engs	30	5
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	30	5
Pte Galvin, 1st L N Lanc	30	5
Sergt-Major Murray, 2nd Lanc Fus	30	5

Nine 30's counted out.

TRAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NORTH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Simla:—

Although some complaints have been made since the recent alterations in the North-Western Railway time-table, there can be no question that the change is a vast improvement on the old arrangement.

Hitherto travellers from Bombay for the Upper Punjab were detained for several hours at Lahore. The Bombay train *via* Rewaree and Ferozepore arrived at Lahore at 11 a.m., and went forward at 7 p.m., on arrival of the up train of N.-W. Railway from Delhi.

Under the accelerated service introduced on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Rajputana Railway the train from Bombay arrives at Lahore in the morning in time to connect with the up Calcutta train so that the detention at Lahore ceases. A traveller leaving Calcutta on, say, the evening of the 1st and another from Bombay on the same date would meet at Lahore on the morning of the 4th, and go on together to Peshawar.

With this change the route from Bombay to the Punjab *via* Delhi practically ceases, except for passengers destined for places between Delhi and Jullundar. The great objection to this through line is that passengers have to change vehicles at Ahmedabad and Ferozepore from the wide to the narrow gauge and back to the wide gauge carriages.

Another change which is destined in the near future to divert passenger traffic is the expected opening in January, 1889, of the Indian Midland Railway from Itarsi *via* Jhansi to Cawnpore, with this change—passengers for Cawnpore and all places in Oudh and Rohilkhand will travel *via* Itarsi and Jhansi. But the most important change of all will be later on, about February, 1889 when the last link of the Midland Railway is opened from Jhansi to Gwalior, for on the completion of this link the Calcutta and Bombay mails, which now meet at Lahore on the fourth morning, will, it is believed, be connected at Toondla. The Indian Midland Railway being a broad gauge line, there will be no necessity for any change of carriages, and this is an advantage the Midland Line will always have over the present through service to the Punjab *via* the B. B. and Rajputana Railway.

BOMBAY COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE following is the text of a telegram (sent to the Government of India) on Friday last, relative to the cotton crops:—

Cotton forecast for Presidency estimates generally up to end of September.

Deccan.—Area 9½ lakhs acres, ½ lakh below last year, but above average. Revised area-figures: Khandesh, 9 lakhs; Ahmednagar, 25,000; Nasik, 8,000; Sholapur, 7,500; and Satara 6,800, September rain insufficient but afforded partial relief. More rain wanted particularly in Khandesh.

Karnatak.—Season late, good sowing rain did not come till latter half of September. Sowing operations still continue and information incomplete. Reported area about 5 lakhs, of which Dharwar and Bijapur each has two lakhs, and Belgaum one. These remarks apply to Southern Maratha States for which reported area is 94,000.

Gujerat.—Area 6½ lakhs, slightly above average; but 1½ lakhs below last year. Decrease owing to deficient rain is mainly confined to Ahmedabad, which with 2½ lakhs is below last year by 1½ lakhs. Broach area 2½ lakhs, slightly above last year and average owing to seasonable rain for sowing. Surat area 90,000 and Kaira area 9,000, both below average of last year. Rain deficient, but dew supplies moisture, and crop looks fairly good. A shower or two anxiously awaited. Information for Gujerat States incomplete. Baroda area 3½ lakhs, slightly above last year. Crop fair only. Owing to destruction of first sown crop by insects and want of timely rain Cutch area 1½ lakhs is below last year by ½ lakh. Halar Prant of Kathiawar has 4½ lakhs, ½ lakh above last year owing to seasonable rain for sowing. Surat Agency with 4,000 is below last year. Reported area for other Gujerat States is 5,500.

Sind.—Area 63,000; Hyderabad, 51,200: Shikarpur, 8,000; Upper Sind Frontier, 3,000; and Karachi, 800. Figures for Thar and Parkar not received. Area everywhere above last year. Owing to deficiency of water poor prospects in Hyderabad and Shikarpur. In Upper Sind Frontier crop good. Khairpur area 2,800, slightly above last year. Crop fair.

THE GYMKHANA CRICKET SEASON.

WE give below a few statistics of the past cricket season of the Bombay Gymkhana. The past season has not been as fruitful in victories as some that have gone before; but some excellent cricket has been displayed in the matches, and especially that shown in the stand made by two of the Parsees in the first of the two matches against the Gymkhana. A number of new and good players have both come and gone during the season, but no new "demon bowler" has been unearthed, and no substitute for Gaddum's slow left handers. The weather was not so propitious as in former seasons; but no match had absolutely to be abandoned. One notable event was the visit of the sporting regimental team of the "Kings Own" from Karachi, which defeated the Gymkhana as it had previously defeated Poona, and we understand that the team have every intention of trying their strength against the Calcutta C. C. at Christmas time, and we wish them the success that such a sporting team deserves. We also understand that the Parsees are arranging to send a team to Calcutta, and as Ceylon is to be there in December there should be a high old time for lovers of the game, and we are sure both teams from Western India will uphold the good reputations they bear.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Names.	No. of Innings.	Total Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
A D Wilkins	9	174	70	1	21·6
W A Bailey, 61st Regt	10	151	65	2	18·7
F A Provost	5	65	43*	1	16·1
H Kennedy, 3rd P C	13	197	50	0	15·2
Capt Jervois, R A	14	180	56	1	13·11
H S Head	9	78	26	3	13
J B Macbeth	12	127	47	1	11·6
C E O'Shea	8	91	28	0	11·3
H Vanderzee, R A	11	111	36	0	10·1
H C Riches	4	44	26	0	11
A B Sangster, 4th Rifles	12	77	30*	4	9·5
W Holland	7	63	26	0	9
D Brooks	7	56	40	0	8
L Penny	8	45	23	1	6·3
C N Clifton	11	46	21	3	5·1
H And reon	6	20	9*	2	5
H E Dunk	4	18	9	0	4·2
Dr Wilkins, 4th N I	11	31	7	2	3·4
H J Clark	5	17	7	0	3·2
Played in less than 4 Innings.					
J Edyvean	3	87	43	0	29
W Young	3	30	25	1	15
F Clark	2	42	40	0	21
H Wright	3	6	3	0	2
J Pottinger	2	10	8*	1	10

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
H Kennedy, 3rd P. Cav 7	428	39	116	19	6·2
C N Clifton	1032	102	317	46	6·41
J B Macbeth	545	66	166	16	10·6
H R Anderson	184	12	72	8	9
A D Wilkins	233	32	68	6	11·2
W Holland	383	36	124	11	11·3
D Brooks	321	10	186	15	12·6
A B Sangster, 4th Rifles	254	24	71	5	14·1
H J Clark	252	20	92	5	18·2
H Vanderzee, R A.	175	5	104	6	17·2
Bowled in less than four innings.					
J Edyvean	78	6	33	4	8·1
C E O'Shea	55	3	24	2	12
Capt Jervois, R A.	50	1	52	3	17·1
H R Dunk	60	3	30	2	15
F J Clark	85	6	31	0	—

J B Macbeth bowled..... 3 wide balls.
H Kennedy " ..... 1 " "
H Anderson " ..... 1 " "
C E O'Shea " ..... 1 " "

Scores; 50 and over.

A D Wilkins	70	*vs.*	Volunteer Club.
W A Baily	65	"	Civil and Military.
Capt Jervois	54	"	Hindu C C
H Kennedy	50	"	Hindu C C

MATCHES, 1888.

July 7.

Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteer Club.

Gymkhana..... 205
Volunteer Club. 49 and 15 for 2 wickets.

Won by 156 runs on the 1st innings.

July 21.

Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.

Gymkhana..... 195
Hindu C. C. ... 16 and 9 for 3 wickets.

Won by 179 runs on the 1st Innings.

July 27 and 28.

Gymkhana *vs.* The Parsees.

Gymkhana..... 107 and 125 for 9 wickets.
Parsees 156

Drawn.

August 4.

Civil *vs.* Military.

Military ..... 122 and 30 for no wickets.
Civil 63

Military won by 59 on the 1st Innings.

August 10 and 11.

Gymkhana *vs.* Poona.

Gymkhana..... 93 and 60—153
Poona ..... 120 and 34 for 3 wickets.

Poona won by 7 wickets.

August 18.

Civil *vs.* Military, return.

Civil ..... 92 and 24 for 1 wicket.
Military 126

Military won by 34 runs on the 1st innings.

August 20 and 21.

Gymkhana *vs.* 4th King's Own Regiment.

Gymkhana..... 55 and 74—129
4th King's Own 148

King's Own won in 1 innings and 19 runs.

August 29.

Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteer Club.

Gymkhana..... 110 and 25 for 3 wickets.
Volunteer Club 64

Gymkhana won by 46 runs on the 1st Innings.

September 1.

Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C., return.

Gymkhana..... 57 and 9 for 1 wicket.
Hindu C. C. ... 130

Lost by 78 runs on the 1st innings.

September 7 and 8.

Gymkhana *vs.* Poona, return.

Poona..... 21 and 94—115
Gymkhana..... 162

Won by one innings and 47 runs.

September 10.

Gym

THE ALCOHOL HABIT.

A WRITER in the *New York Forum* says:—

It is generally conceded by those medical writers, who are unshakied by prejudice, that a certain amount of alcohol can be ingested with perfect impunity. That amount has been accurately determined by Dujardin-Beaumetz in the course of experiments made in the abattoirs of Paris. Transferring the result of his experiments to the human species, he concluded that a man weighing one hundred and twenty pounds could take the equivalent of two ounces of alcohol a day for years without injury to any organ of the body. But when the amount taken daily exceeds the toleration point, prolonged abuse is followed by results which are as sinister as they are insidious. In the deadhouse of the Philadelphia Hospital, Formad found that of two hundred and fifty chronic alcoholists nearly 90 per cent. had fatty degeneration of the liver, 60 per cent had congestion or a dropsical state of the brain, the same proportion an inflamed or degenerated stomach, while not quite 1 per cent. had normal kidneys. So far as the bodily suffering, misery, and death represented in these figures are concerned, it might be urged that indulgence simply carries with it its own punishment, and that if the individual chooses to shorten his days by drinking it is no more a legitimate object of governmental concern than would be the indulgence by old maids in injuriously excessive amounts of tea or coffee. It is another question, however, whether the State, aside from its right to watch with a jealous eye the ravages of a habit which may convert the ordinarily quiet and peaceable citizen into a raving maniac, or which through its effect on a pilot, an engineer, or a brakeman may endanger hundreds of innocent and valuable lives, is not bound in self-protection to antagonise a vice which blights the offspring of mankind, and largely recruits the ranks of the weaker element in the community which includes the criminal and pauper classes, and which, in part, fills our asylums for the insane, the idiotic, and the deaf mute. This is no random statement on a par with the glittering generalities that disfigure and weaken the arguments of prohibitionist writers. It is based on abundant statistics, and confirmed by observations so numerous that the counter-allegation of accidental coincidence will not stand. Of seventeen children of drunken fathers observed by Voisin, three were idiots, two confirmed epileptics, one suffered from a congenital spinal disease, and the remainder died in early life with convulsions. Of eleven children similarly descended, cited by Dagonet, nine died in the same way. Of one hundred and seventeen such births recorded in Alsace-Lorraine, thirteen were stillborn and thirty-nine died of convulsive disorders shortly after birth. One drunken father had seven stillborn children in succession; another lost eight of twelve by convulsions. It is not alone as a direct result of inebriety that a defective nervous system is thus transmitted. Even in his sober intervals, he whose nervous system has been shattered by alcohol is liable to have a degenerate or diseased offspring. Of eighteen children recorded as born under these circumstances, Voisin found eight epileptic and ten idiotic. As if to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that such degeneracy is due to the alcoholism of the parent and to that alone, two French investigators, Mairet and Combemale, performed a series of experiments on dogs, by which they showed that the same result which the chronic inebriate is accused of producing in his offspring, through selfish indulgence, can be produced at will in the offspring of lower animals by compulsory induction of the same vice in them. A dog was coupled with a drunkard partner. Of six pups born, three only were living, and these were all dull and stupid. One of them, when grown up, was in turn coupled with a healthy partner. Of the three grandchildren then born one had congenital disease of the spinal cord, one a deficiency of the heart and circulator apparatus, and the third was an instance of generally arrested development. This experiment was duplicated, and its general result confirmed. An analysis of the alcoholic habit in the department of Finisterre, where alcoholism is the curse of both sexes, showed that it produced weakmindedness, idiocy, hydrocephalus, epilepsy, and criminality to an almost incredible extent. Fortunately for the community, the stock [illegible] by the curse of inebriety ultimately dies out, [illegible] the malign influence extends through three [illegible] generations before becoming extinguished in [illegible] and death. A French physician, Goyard, [illegible] us that the women employed in the nurseries [illegible] children's hospitals of his country, empirically recognise the children of alcoholic parentage by their emaciated, shrunken-faced appearance, and their continual crying. He notes that they are the first to succumb to epidemic and endemic diseases. It would be, however, an error to assume that the alcohol habit is itself propagated by direct and exclusively hereditary influences. With the exception of that impulsive form of insanity known as dipsomania (erroneously confounded with inebriety), which is as apt to occur in the descendants of those who owe their nervous taint to other causes than alcohol, no cases of essential transmission of the alcohol habit are recorded. If such transmission really occurred, it would be reasonable to expect it to extend to the variety of liquor indulged in. The following are the facts which have led theorists to assume a transmission of the alcohol habit. The child of the drunkard is more apt than the child of sober parents to be weakminded and prone to bad influences. He sees his parent drink, lives in the neighbourhood of the same rum shop, is compelled to purchase drink for his father when indolent or paralysed by previous excesses, and eventually, misled by curiosity or by comrades, takes the first forbidden sip. In this way the vice is transmitted, not as a tangible bodily condition, but as a result of bad example and vicious association. It is also to be borne in mind, that, contrary to what the laity suppose, a tolerance of alcholic beverages is not transmitted by the immoderate drinker. His descendants do not bear excesses as well as the descendants of temperate parents.

SOME MOMENTOUS FACTS ABOUT HARRISON.

THE amount of knowledge needed by the American voter as to the personality of candidates is limitless. Quite in the interest of its readers and of all good patriots, the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* devotes a column article to "Mr. Harrison, Personally" which is a fair specimen of modern American journalism. Mr. Harrison is the Republican candidate for President, a plain-living man, following the profession of lawyer, and quite prepared to stop making wills for his clients if the nation trusts him to execute their will. An enterprising correspondent went to every shop in Indianopolis where the chosen of the Republicans is known to make any purchases; and he unblushingly retails all he learned. The second head-line to his gossip is broad—"His hats, boots, coats, trousers, shirts, and other belongings." And the third heading is imaginative—"Always neat, but not gaudy." This is very flattering reading for "Ben," as he is familiarly styled. The correspondent asked the General's hatter "What's his size?" "Seven and a half, and it ain't one man in a thousand that takes a large. This was a set back to the correspondent, who tripped away, passing his hand carelessly over his own cranium and taking mental note of the soft parts. From the temple of the mind to the sole of the foot! The correspondent unearthed the General's shoemaker who makes the boots he wears in the Senate at £3 a pair. Here are the measurements:—Length, 9½ inches; around heel, 12½ inches; instep 8½ inches; ball, 8½ inches; ankle, 8½ inches. It casts a lurid light on the General's qualifications for the Presidency to learn that one pair of boots lasts him a year, with resoling; sometimes the boots are three times renovated in this manner, but they are never patched. The shirtmaker thinks the General is not extravagant in shirts, for he only pays 9*l*. 12*s*. a dozen for them; and he institutes an odious comparison with Senator M'Donald, who pays from 16*s*. to 1*l*. for each shirt. The indifference is possibly explained by the General being hard to fit "because of his short legs and long body. His collar is honoured with the name of Keokuk, his house is Ralbriggan, and his black scarf is a Teck. He smokes a "Daniel Webster" short cigar at about £3 a hundred; he has no special favourites in books, but is indifferently fond of Scott, Eliot and Thackeray, the cooking of the Harrison mansion is done by an old negro "aunty;" and he does not wear jewellery because "he's too plain." Notwithstanding these revelations, the General is expected to be polite to his fellow-citizens.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-zeitung* contains a capital description of some recent experiences in military cycling, carried out by a detachment from the Vienna-Neustadt (Austria) garrison. The detachment was divided into three patrols mounted upon the "Swift" bicycles. The start from Vienna-Neustadt on the 11th ult., and the distance accomplished, going and returning was 771 kilometres. This was completed under a continual downpour of rain within ten days. During this journey owing to the hilly nature of portions of the road the cyclists were frequently compelled to dismount and push their machines. The German periodical we quote is of opinion that, for military purposes no machine is superior, if equal to, the double-action "Safety" called the "Swift." We need scarcely remark that in England our military authorities are almost unanimously of the same opinion.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

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Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM; garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot, annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

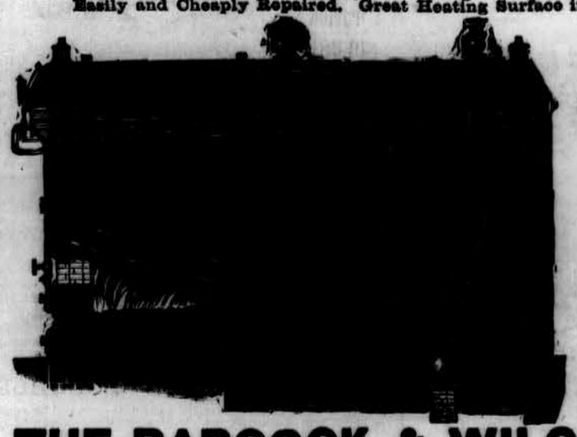
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

THE NEW PERFUME

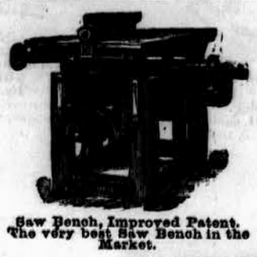
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

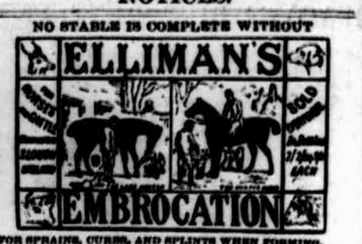
ENGELBERT & CO.,

Vermont Street, Perambur.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CRAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

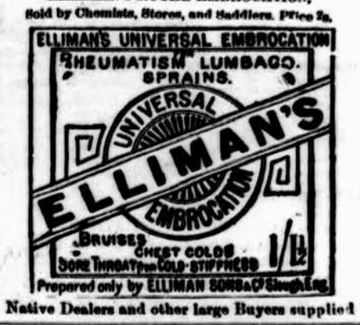
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.



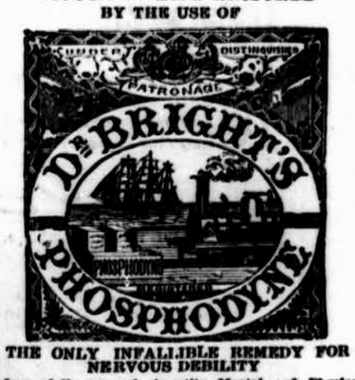
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES of 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Binnie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pierce & Co.; Gilen & Co.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blotches or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg, the bone of which necessitated taking out, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never had a day since through illness. I may also add that I never usually take a bottle at the spring of the year, I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. Sold by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off on customers by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles only. Without this none are genuine.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED { Funds in Hand ..... £1,407,678 / Subscribed Capital ..... 1,620,315 = £3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-earned reputation this justly esteemed medicine of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our own observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera [illegible] have witnessed the surprisingly restoring power. We have never used any of the other medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE ROBBERY OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE UNWARY TO PECUNIARY AND PATIENT ALOES. We are, &c. faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists, &c.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he repeated to my face, and had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13; [illegible] sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON. *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria

« Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificate of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1216 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

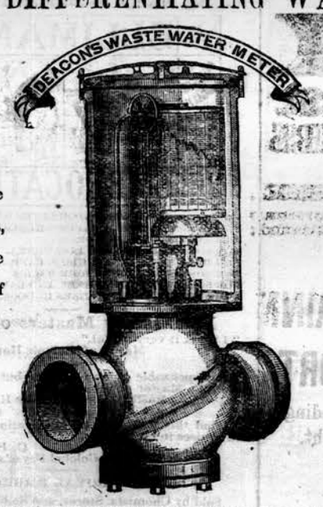
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & C^ie^

28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 244 Deacon's Meters at present in use

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishmen of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refee Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in 'Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—

MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,

who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHES, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

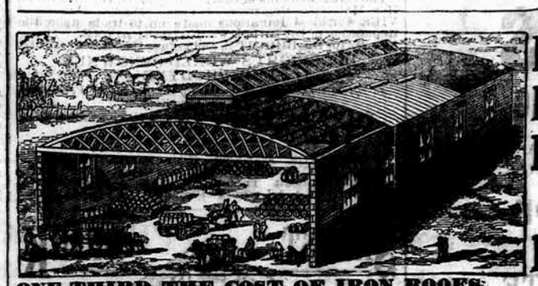
THE SAFEST AND MILDEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—FLETCHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.



ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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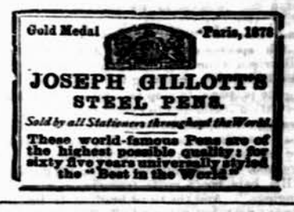
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